The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carrier (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postpaid; one copy extra to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Post-office—whether subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Postal Laws virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to Register letters whenever requested to do so.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1876. NO. 275.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

COMMUNISTS PARDONED.

PARIS, July 26.—President MacMahon has granted 127 additional pardons to Communists.

WANTS CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS CANONIZED.

PARIS, July 26.—Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, whose see includes a portion of the West Indies, has written to the Pope urging the canonization of Christopher Columbus.

Egypt.

FIRE IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, July 26.—A great fire here yesterday destroyed many houses near the vegetable market.

Great Britain.

"THE SCANDAL OF WINSLOW'S LIBERATION."

LONDON, July 26.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "We are still of opinion that the scandal of Winslow's liberation might have been avoided, or the responsibility attaching to England considerably lightened, had a different attitude been assumed at an earlier stage of the proceedings."

THE GOODWOOD STAKES.

LONDON, July 26.—The Goodwood stakes were won by Hampton, Admiral Byng second, Finis third.

REDUCING WORKING TIME IN THE COTTON MILLS—EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MAGAZINE—MOBILIZATION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY—CARDINAL ANTONELLI DANGEROUSLY ILL.

LONDON, July 27.—A meeting of representatives of twenty-seven firms was held at New Church, Lancashire, to-day, and resolved that it was desirable, in the present depressed state of the cotton trade, to work the mills only four days in the week.

The *Standard's* Paris special says the Government powder magazine at Toulouse has blown up. There was great loss of life.

The *Temps* has a dispatch from Vienna stating that the municipal authorities throughout Austria have been instructed to prepare for mobilization of the army at a moment's notice.

The *Standard's* Rome special says Cardinal Antonelli's life has been latterly in danger from a complication of gout and rheumatism. He is now pronounced out of any immediate peril.

The *Times'* Berlin special says the Democratic Society of Frankfort-on-the-Main presented on the 4th of July an address in honor of the Centennial to the American Consul, strongly reflecting upon monarchical institutions. The Consul refused to accept the address. The society thereupon complained to American Minister Bancroft Davis, who replied that it was inadmissible for an American representative to meddle with party politics.

The Eastern War.

ROUMANIAN TROOPS MASSED ON THE FRONTIER—CONFLICT APPREHENDED.

PARIS, July 26.—The *Estafette's* Bucharest special says 25,000 Roumanians are concentrated on the Danubean frontier. The Turks are guarding the opposite bank. Shots were exchanged on Tuesday before Ostreow. It is reported that a Turkish patrol entered Roumanian territory on Monday and pillaged some houses. A conflict is apprehended.

AN ENGAGEMENT EXPECTED TO-DAY.

LONDON, July 27.—The *Standard's* telegram from Osman Pacha's camp, dated Wednesday, says the Servians, with six battalions, have crossed the Timok, near Brejpova. An engagement is expected to-morrow.

TURKS PREPARING TO ATTACK MONTENEGRINS.

RAGUSA, July 26.—Dalmatic advices announce that the Turks are preparing to attack the Montenegrins before Podgoritza, in order to open the road to Niesh through Montenegro.

RESIGNATION OF THE SULTAN—WITHDRAWAL OF MONTENEGRINS—HOSTILITIES EXPECTED WITH RUSSIA—MOBILIZATION OF GERMAN ARMY.

LONDON, July 27.—The *Daily News'* Ragusa special says: A private letter from Mostar announces that the Montenegrins were retiring to their own frontier, after attacking Nevesing.

A Vienna special says: There is a rumor here that the majority of the Softas and Ulemas have resolved to urge Murad Pacha to resign. Murad and the ministers have agreed that his resignation shall take place at the close of the Servian war. The Sultan's brother is mentioned as his successor.

The *News'* Belgrade dispatch says: A disguised Turk been arrested at Gladova. He had several packages on his person, and it is supposed he intended to poison the wells in Servia.

The *Times'* Constantinople correspondent says: Considerable excitement exists in Crete, Greece and Roumania. The Turks are convinced that the war will be localized, and expect hostilities with Russia.

The *Times'* Ragusa dispatch says the whereabouts of the Prince of Montenegro are unknown, either at the seat of war. It is believed that the battle a few days ago at Banzana, where 5,000 Montenegrins attacked a Turkish post and were repulsed with heavy loss, was fought to cover the withdrawal of the main Montenegrin army.

The Turkish commander at Kiek has asked for three days' armistice, which has been granted. He offered to surrender if he was granted the honors of war, but the offer was refused.

The *Times'* Ragusa and Vienna correspondents conclude that the Montenegrins are withdrawing from Mostar in order to co-operate with the Servians.

The *Telegraph's* Berlin special says: Preparations are making to mobilize the whole army.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna special says: It is said the Turkish Ambassador here has confidentially stated that the Porte declares some of the most important of Roumania's demands are inadmissible. He refuses to discuss the cession of the mouth of the Danube, as that question equally concerns other powers.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

John T. Stratton, one of the oldest and most prominent cotton factors of Memphis, died yesterday, after a long illness.

Yesterday morning the dead body of a man was found on a barge at the wharf at Wheeling. The Coroner's jury decided it a case of apoplexy. From letters and papers found on his body it is supposed his name is Lovel Gore, of Pierce county, Wisconsin.

An indictment has been found against the defaulting County Auditor, William M. Heath, of St. Louis, and suit entered against his bondsmen for $12,000, the amount of his bond. Examination discloses the fact that Heath's defalcation amounts to $130,000 and may reach $150,000. This is county, township and school funds, of which he was the collector.

It is pretty definitely ascertained that Samuel McKean, who escaped from Deputy Sheriff Homans, near Lawrence, Mo., on Tuesday, was engaged in the late express robbery near Otterville, Mrs. Harris, who was accidentally killed by one of the Sheriff's posse, was a sister of Samuel McKean, and also of Jack McKean, now in the West Virginia Penitentiary for robbing the Huntington Bank.

Oliver S. Rowland, late sailing master of the yacht Mohawk, was rearrested on Tuesday upon a charge of perjury. The arrest was made upon complaint of one of the quartermasters of the Mohawk, who testifies that Captain Rowland did not, as he had sworn he did, cast off the main sail, nor give any orders to have it done, nor was the sail ordered to be disturbed by him.

Raynor Lewis attempted to kill his wife at their residence on Crittenden street, St. Louis, on Tuesday evening, by shooting her twice—once in the neck and once in the hand, and then threatened to kill himself, but did not do it. Mrs. Lewis is a lady of education and refinement, while her husband is a worthless and dissipated fellow, who threw the burden of family support upon his wife. Mrs. Lewis has highly respectable connections in New York.

Considerable excitement was created at Clear Lake, Iowa, yesterday, by the threatened arrest of an excursion party from St. Louis, the guests of President Lewis, of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway. The offenses charged against the party were violation of the game law, boisterous conduct, and disregard of the bathing regulations in entering the lake in *puris naturalibus*. Among the most prominent of the party were Judge Krum, W. M. Samuels, ex President of the Merchants' Exchange; Charles Green, a prominent city official; John Mason, State Senator, and Major Barrett, of Arkansas. Colonel Blodgett, attorney of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway, was retained by counsel in the party, but through the intercession of C. C. Gilman and the Methodist State Association of Clear Lake, the parties were dismissed with a severe reprimand by the justice before whom they were brought.

At Van Wert, O., yesterday, a fire destroyed four buildings and damaged two others. Loss $8,000; fully insured. The principal losers are C. W. Goss, furniture; Stephen Grove, groceries; George Mazure, boots and shoes. Cause, incendiary.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1876.

SENATE.

The impeachment trial was resumed immediately after the Senate was called to order, and Mr. CARPENTER continued his argument for the defense. He denied that Belknap had received money with intent to have his official action swerved, and without that intent there was no crime. Mr. Carpenter then spoke of impeachable crimes, and argued that Belknap had not committed any crime; and even if he had taken a bribe, the courts here in the District were adequate to deal with him. He commented at length upon the question of jurisdiction, and cited many legal authorities upon the subject to show that the Senate had no jurisdiction in this case. He argued that the Senate had a perfect right, in its final decision, to consider that question again, and reverse its decision already made. Every Senator who voted "guilty" on the final question would by that vote assert jurisdiction. Every Senator who believed there was no jurisdiction must vote "not guilty." If any Senators regarded the question of jurisdiction settled, then it had been settled in favor of the defendant, because less than two-thirds of the Senate voted in favor thereof. Having discharged his duty to his client, he now left him in the hands of the court, confident that in a case of this importance every point would be considered; and in leaving it he would make his last and earnest appeal to those Senators who believed there was no jurisdiction to try this case, that they would do all in their power to save the defendant from a conviction, and not let it be said, as Lord Brougham said in the case of O'Connell *vs.* the Queen, the decision would go forth without authority and return without respect.

The Senate took a recess of fifteen minutes.

Upon reassembling, Manager LORD commenced the closing argument upon the part of the prosecution. He replied to the argument of Mr. Carpenter in regard to jurisdiction, and claimed that the judgment of the Senate to the effect that the articles of impeachment were sufficient in law, bound every Senator. He commented at length upon the law of bribery, and argued that it made no difference whether the money accepted influenced official action or not, the accused was guilty under the law. If this Senate, in the eyes of the nation, in the eyes of the world, in the eyes of history, dared to take the responsibility of saying that Belknap received this money but did not have his official action influenced thereby, let it do so, and see what history would say of the verdict.

Mr. Lord then commented on the evidence, and argued that Belknap knew where the money came from to him, and for what purpose. There was the *Tribune* article, the letter to Grierson, and the order of McDowell, of which Belknap says that yet after these things he received ten distinct and separate payments—"gifts" they are called by the learned counsel [Mr. Blair]. Nonsense. A man who received a gift from a friend was generally proud of it as evidence of being appreciated by his friend; but these payments were all kept out of sight. They came under the head of "addition, division and silence." Why did General Belknap resign the office of Secretary of War if he was innocent? Why did he go down like the oak before the whirlwind? Did he not know that if he was an innocent man he could still be Secretary of War and no man would attempt to turn him out on account of his wife dealing in post traderships? His resignation was a confession of his guilt. His counsel had in a special plea that the resignation of General Belknap was in pursuance of a contract with Mr. Clymer, Chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. Clymer was on the stand. Why did not counsel for the defense attempt to prove the fact by him if the plea was true? It was because they knew it was not true.

Mr. Lord concluded his argument, when the Senate, sitting as a court, adjourned until to-morrow, and will then proceed to vote on the final issue.

Legislative business was resumed, and Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution to print 1,000 additional copies of the report of the Commissioner of Education for 1875, and 1,200 extra copies of the report of the special committee which recently investigated Mississippi affairs. Agreed to.

Mr. OGLESBY, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for the sale of certain lands in Kansas. Passed.

Mr. ALLISON called up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, so as to have it come up as unfinished business.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MORRISON, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain Indian trust funds in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment. Passed.

The House considered the Virginia contested case of Platt and Goode, and was addressed by Mr. Townsend, of New York, in support of the majority report.

After speeches by Messrs. Tucker, Goode and Platt, the matter went over without action.

The House adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Fire in a Shoddy Mill—Two Women Killed by Jumping from Windows—Another Probably Fatally Burned—Jay Cooke & Co. Discharged from Bankruptcy—Entertainment of Foreign Oarsmen.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—A fire broke out between seven and eight o'clock this morning in the picking room of James Nolan's shoddy mill, corner of Germantown avenue and St. John's street, and before it could be checked the whole of the building was in flames. Not many people were in the building at the time, and those who were in the lower part had no difficulty in escaping, but before those in the upper part knew of their danger, the whole lower story was in a blaze. Several women were up stairs and started down but were met by the flames in the second story. Several of them succeeded in getting through a window at the rear of the second story to the roof of a shed and escaped. Three, however, named Ellen Heber, Ann Patter-on and Maria Hoeveler, were driven back from the front window by fire and obliged to retreat up stairs again. All efforts to rescue them were in vain, and they remained, screaming for help, until they were all dreadfully burned. At last Ellen Heber and Ann Patterson jumped from the third story window and were instantly killed by striking the pavement. It is probable, that, had they survived the fall, their burns would have killed them. Maria Hoeveler was more fortunate, being able to get hold of a rope by which she slid down to the ground. She is frightfully burned, the skin having come off her body almost entirely. She was removed to the hospital but her recovery is very doubtful.

Parties who knew the position of the three women, piled bales of goods upon the pavement under the windows for them to jump upon, but other parties, not knowing the object in placing the bales there, removed them, and the women fell upon the bare pavement.

The mill was entirely destroyed, with the stock and machinery. The loss is heavy.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. were this morning discharged from bankruptcy, by Judge Cadwallader, of the United States District Court, no objection being made to the petition filed some time ago.

A meeting of citizens was held in the Mayor's office to-day to devise means for entertaining the foreign crews of oarsmen visiting the city to participate in the regatta. A committee was appointed with Hon. John W. Forney as Chairman, to obtain subscriptions to meet the expenses of the entertainment. Five hundred dollars were subscribed on the spot.

The Seventy-first New York Regiment leaves for home this evening.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Clear or fair weather, and slight rise in temperature, east to south winds and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

The largest commercial block in Cornwall, Ontario, was burned yesterday morning. Loss $50,000.

Walter Sherman & Co.'s ice house at Geneva Lake, Wis., was burned on Tuesday night, with 4,000 tons of ice. Loss $12,000.

The town of Everton, ten miles from Liberty, Indiana, was almost totally destroyed by fire at a late hour Tuesday night. Loss not pronounced. It is believed to have been incendiary, and excited people are scouring the country in pursuit of the culprit.

A temporary injunction for ten days was obtained at Indianapolis by the Western Union Telegraph Company, against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, restraining the latter from erecting poles on the right of way of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railroad, between Indianapolis and the Ohio State line.

The extensive steel works which have been in process of erection by the Vulcan Iron Works Company for some time past at South St. Louis, were completed on Tuesday, and made their first "blow." These works are for the exclusive manufacture of Resesmer steel rails, are the largest in the country, costing some $600,000, and have large orders to fill.

VIEWS ON THE MOUNTAINS.

The Summer at Cresson—Guests at the Mountain House—A Quiet and Enjoyable Place of Recreation—Life on the Mountains—Its Advantages and Drawbacks.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CRESSON, July 24, 1876.

A SENSIBLE SUMMER RESORT.

The present season is not a very favorable one for the average watering place. The times are decidedly out of joint for those centers of dissipation where the average fashionable female seeks relaxation and recreation in the alternate preparation and exhibition of a half-dozen new dresses each day, while the average male pursues the healthful round of mint juleps, faro and indiscriminate flirtation. It is not a discouraging sign of the times that such follies are going out of fashion perforce of necessity, and for that reason the sensible mind does not mourn over the decadence of Long Branch and places of that class. It is also pleasant to find that resorts like this, where genuine, healthy recreation and relaxation from the heat and toil and care of city life are to be found, entirely free from the dissipation and extravagances which mark the other places named, are still patronized by large numbers of the most estimable society of the country.

Those who have been sweltering for the past month in a temperature ranging up to 100 degrees in the shade, will appreciate the attractions of this point, where the thermometer has not gone above 85 degrees, and has generally ranged between 65 and 75 degrees. When to this attraction is added the clear mountain air which blows over the Alleghenies at this level of 2,500 feet above the sea, the magnificent scenery which abounds in this vicinity, and, above all, the healthy and jovial social atmosphere which pervades the place, we are inclined to applaud the judgment of our people who come in search of the search of health, recuperation and enjoyment, and eschew the sometime fashionable follies of Saratoga and Long Branch. The Mountain House, under the enterprising management of the Keystone Hotel Company, has accommodated itself to one of the requirements of the times by reducing its charges to suit the purses from $4 00 to $3 50 per day, while the management of the house is superior to what it ever was before, and its accommodations and attractions are being constantly increased.

THE GUESTS AT THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Your correspondent arrived here on Saturday evening and found quite a large party enjoying the invigorating air of the mountains. On Sunday about three hundred guests were at the Mountain House, which filled the hotel comfortably. Among those stopping here are a large number of the best known and most highly respected society of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York, Baltimore and other cities. A large number of Pittsburghers are occupying cottages for the season. The list includes William Thaw, Esq., and family, Every Dr. Howard, Judge Jones and family, Mrs. David Park and family, Colonel Unger and family, James Laughlin and family, W. H. Barnes and family, Thomas D. Meeker, of the Pennsylvania Company, and family, Mrs. B. H. Painter and Mr. G. Painter with their families. Pittsburgh still claims Andrew Carnegie, Esq., as one of her citizens, although his actual residence may be located elsewhere. He, with his estimable wife, are entertaining at their cottage on the grounds here, quite a large party of gentlemen, among whom I notice S. Hawk, proprietor of the Windsor and St. Nicholas Hotels in New York, with his family. Among other Pittsburghers who arrived Sunday were Dr. Prince James A. Chambers, Esq., and his wife.

Philadelphia is also well represented in the list of guests. Prominent in the list we notice the names of Rev. Dr. Musgrave, Strickland Kneass, Esq., and family, Henry Cross and family, Joseph Wright and family and N. Parker Shortridge and family. The pulpit is well represented, in addition to Drs. Howard and Musgrave, by Dr. Humphreys, of Louisville, and Dr. Edwards, formerly President of Jefferson College, but now of Peoria, Illinois. Very interesting religious services were held yesterday morning under the auspices of these gentlemen. The antipodes to this peaceful profession has its representatives here in the persons of General Granger and wife, and Colonel R. J. C. Walker and family, both of the United States Army. Among other prominent guests we notice Dr. T. F. Johnson and family, of Delaware; Dr. Elder and family, of San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. General Ekin and family, of Louis ville; Rev. R. M. Delaplaine and family, of Wheeling; Henry Lewis and family and Mrs. Captain Everson, of Cincinnati, and J. C. Johnson and family, of Memphis. These are a few only of the leading people stopping here. The entire list of guests comprises representatives of the best and most refined circles of society throughout the entire country.

LIFE ON THE MOUNTAINS.

The doings in this elevated locality lacks many of the salient points so dear to the heart of the journalistic seeker after sensations, to be found at other places of resort I am debarred from the precious privilege of describing the gorgeous appointments of Mr. Cardsharper's rooms, or the exciting scenes to be witnessed there when his votaries sacrifice at his shrine; or even I go into ecstacies over Mrs. Potiphar's diamonds, or Miss Shoddy's magnificent display of purple and fine linens. Neither is there any demand for descriptive agony over the excitement of horse-racing or such convincing displays of the successes of collegiate training on the muscle as were lately afforded at Saratoga. Faro, vulgar display, horse-racing and the application of muscular training where mental culture should be expected, are alike unknown quantities here; and instead of such sensations, the sojourners here seek those quiet and healthful pleasures which are characteristic of sensible and refined people. In the morning you see parties starting out for rambles or drives over the hills, or loungers in the grounds surrounding the house. The days are passed in the enjoyment of out-door life, and the evenings are enlivened by dancing parties and social intercourse on the broad piazzas. On arriving here, Saturday night, I found a hop going on. The young folk chased the glowing hours until the comparatively early hour of half past ten, when the party wound up with a Virginia reel, and the guests dispersed to seek their beds, with the exception of numerous pairs of young people who wandered off into the grounds, or located themselves in cosy corners on the piazzas, or lingered in secret converse on the stairs, as is the human nature to do at any and all hours of the night. There will be a full dress ball here next Saturday evening, at which George's band will furnish the music. A special train will leave Pittsburgh at 2:26, arriving here in time for supper. An exceedingly pleasant party is expected.

HOW A RAILWAY MAN VIEWS THE FREIGHT FIGHT.

A knot of gentlemen gathered on the piazza yesterday afternoon and made themselves merry by a general discussion of the articles on railway freights that were read from a Sunday morning paper. William Thaw, Esq., read with much gusto an account of an interview with himself, in which he refused to say anything on the subject of railway discriminations. The discussion of the question was continued for some time, but as the conversation was not intended for the public, I refrain from giving more of it than is included in saying that the view expressed by the railway magnates of the party was simply that of ignoring the vital points of the controversy. A remark made at the close of the conversation is interesting, as showing how a prominent railway magnate keeps cool under the attacks that are now being made upon the railway policy. One of the gentlemen of the party said, as the crowd that had gathered broke up:

"You must have quite a patient temper, Mr. Thaw, to take such a jovial view of these attacks on you and your associates."

"Oh," replied Mr. Thaw, "I don't regard them at all. Some men are sensitive to such things, and under such circumstances as these, would be driven wild; but I have got fully accustomed to them, so much so that I have really got to consider such attacks as an agreeable diversion from the monotony of business."

ADVICE GRATIS.

If any Pittsburgher finds the July or August heats insupportable, let him pack his valise and come up here, where he will find cool air, good society and healthful recreation in abundance. I will give all intending visitors a piece of advice gratis. Take along an overcoat, for before you get back you may adopted Mrs. Toodles' views, and think it a very comfortable thing to have handy. WANDERER.

BREAD OR BLOOD.

Unemployed Workingmen of Cincinnati Becoming Restive—Sam Cary Adding Fuel to the Flames.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—At an early hour this morning several hundred unemployed workmen assembled on the esplanade in Fountain Square in pursuance of a call in yesterday's papers. After listening to speeches from Samuel Cary and others upon the deplorable condition of the working man, they proceeded in procession to the city buildings to demand of the Mayor "bread or blood," as announced by one of the leaders, but upon their arrival at the buildings no one seemed willing to wait upon the Mayor with the demand. After an hour's waiting and discussion, the crowd dispersed. The Mayor had been apprised of their coming and had placed a strong guard of police around the buildings.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill To Become a Law Without the President's Signature.

Thompson Accepts Ohio Democratic Chairmanship.

Early Promulgation of Mississippi Report Urged.

Death of Senator Caperton, of West Va.

Alleged Irregularities in Military Asylums.

AN INVESTIGATION TALKED ABOUT.

Senate to Proceed with River and Harbor Bill.

THE PRESIDENT EXPECTED TO VETO IT.

NO PRESENT ACTION ON EXTRADITION.

Impeachment of Secretary Robeson Abandoned

Gen. G. R. Raum Appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1876.

Sundry Civil Bill Not Satisfactory to Grant.

The President finds some objectionable features in the Sundry Civil bill, but owing to its scope and the many subjects of appropriation which he wishes provided for at once, he has decided to permit the bill to become a law without his signature. The ten days' limit will expire on next Monday.

Ohio Politics.

Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson has finally accepted the chairmanship of the Ohio Democratic State Committee. He replaces a new chairman, a person of inexperience, and one whom the Ohio Democrats thought did not carry much enthusiasm for the general political engagement of the coming fall.

The Mississippi Report.

Mr. Boutwell's friends urge him to hasten the promulgation of the entire report on the Mississippi elections. The testimony pertaining to an epitome of which has already been given in these dispatches, will make fifteen hundred pages. It presents a recital of unavenged crimes perpetrated in the interest of the Democratic party almost incredible in this age of enlightenment.

Sudden Death of Senator Caperton.

The death of Senator Caperton this evening was a sad surprise. He was in the Senate one week ago in apparent health. Originally a Whig, elected to the Confederate Congress as a recognition of the people in the secession days of Virginia, he exhibited his lingering attachment to Whig principles by courting the association of those who were once Whigs, and delighted to cook over Old Whig reminiscences. His home at Union, West Virginia, was a place of old style princely hospitality. Every visitor had a saddle horse placed at his disposal and your life in no other place was so got fully accustomed to them, so much so that I have really got to consider such attacks as an agreeable diversion from the monotony of business."

ADVICE GRATIS.

If any Pittsburgher finds the July or August heats insupportable, let him pack his valise and come up here, where he will find cool air, good society and healthful recreation in abundance. I will give all intending visitors a piece of advice gratis. Take along an overcoat, for before you get back you may adopted Mrs. Toodles' views, and think it a very comfortable thing to have handy. WANDERER.

MINORITY REPORT ON THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

The views of the minority of the Committee on Naval Affairs, signed by Representatives Harris, Danford and Hays, was presented to day in the House. The minority severely criticise the majority report, alleging that it is unfair in its statements, fallacious in its conclusions, is evidently prompted by a partisan spirit, ignores entirely testimony favorable to the Navy Department, and perverts other portions in such a way as to inflict gross injustice upon the Secretary and other officers. In reply to the charge of the majority as to the alleged deterioration of the navy under the present administration, the minority show that the navy is to-day in a more efficient condition than it has been at any time since 1868, notwithstanding the limited means placed at the disposal of the Secretary. The policy of rebuilding vessels that would have soon become useless is defended by the minority as economical, prudent and judicious, and they say that instead of censure for this, as the majority proposes, the Secretary deserves the thanks of the entire country. With regard to contracts and purchases for which the majority severely censure the Secretary, implying corrupt action on his part, the testimony of all the witnesses is entirely concurrent, proving that in no single instance has the Secretary ever endeavored to influence any purchase or contract, either directly or indirectly, by intimidation or otherwise. The charge by the majority that the Secretary had used Government materials and the labor of employees for his own private benefit, is pronounced by the minority as frivolous and unsupported by the testimony. In respect to the speculations of Ely Cattell and his levying percentages on contractors, the minority shows that these operations were carried on without the knowledge of the Secretary and that as soon as he was advised of such practices he interposed vigorously to check them. Whatever abuses or frauds exist in connection with contracts for purchases of the Navy Department are the results of defects inherent in a system long established, and for which the law making power and not the department is responsible, and for which the majority suggest no adequate remedy, although they have been engaged in investigation for six months. The minority say as to political influence exercised in nthe avy yard appointments, that the evil is one which originated under and was fostered by all previous Democratic administrations; that the only effort to check it has been made under the present Republican Administration, and that such political appointments are attributable chiefly to the importunities of members of Congress, and not to the action of the Secretary and the respective chiefs of the bureaus. The minority enter fully into an examination of the foreign navy account in London, showing that the action of the Secretary was entirely legal, and its results beneficial to the Government, as not a dollar of the fund has been or can be lost. The minority review generally the position taken by the majority, in order to show in many respects the wrong conclusions drawn from if not perversions of testimony of witnesses. The minority say that the proposal of the majority to refer the whole subject to another committee of the House for final disposition indicates either a disposition to evade the responsibility imposed upon the Naval Committee by the House, or a confession of inability to dispose of the subject committed to them in a satisfactory manner. The views of the minority conclude with a resolution declaring that no evidence has been adduced during this investigation tending to show that Secretary Robeson has been guilty of any official misconduct or corruption or any wilful violation of the law.

The minority say: We find ourselves confronted with a report agreed upon by a majority of the committee of the Navy and printed matter, elaborately prepared, and we are compelled to submit a minority report without opportunity or time for that careful preparation which the subject demands. This investigation has extended over a period of six months, during the first four of which the Secretary of the Navy and all subordinates of the department, the persons likely to be most affected by it, were carefully excluded from the committee room, and the seal of secrecy was placed upon the lips of members of the committee. Hundreds of witnesses were examined and discharged, not only in Washington but at various navy yards on the Pacific coast, and when the committee had completed the testimony, a mass of nearly 3,000 pages was placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, and he was told that he might have the privilege of replying. The committee held no consultation in regard to a report. The matter of the report was never talked of in the committee room, and no one was authorized by the committee to prepare one; no subcommittee was appointed, and no general discussion had as to what it should contain; but the members of the committee were notified to be present on the morning of the 15th, in the committee room, to hear a report. When the committee was assembled the Chairman produced a report, and was proceeding to read it, when a republican member inquired of the Chairman by what authority the report had been prepared, the matter never having been brought to the attention of the committee. To this question the Chairman replied that he recognized my political friends on the committee, and have consulted them only," and proceeded to read the report. During the reading of the report it became apparent that it had been already agreed to and passed upon by a majority of the committee. Its reading having consumed the entire day, the Republican members of the committee on the next day proposed to take it up, subject by subject, and discuss it fire-for-all. This proposition was voted down by a party vote in committee, thus depriving the minority of any influence in determining the conclusions and characters of the report of the committee of which they were members. A report so made is likely to be in some measure but a reflex of the political sentiment of its authors, adapted to what they deem the political necessities of their party. It is, in fact, a partisan document, made on the eve of a great political contest, and is designed for political effect. The report itself, as we have said, is in perfect consonance with the investigation, both in manner and spirit. Throughout its whole length, facts and figures are perverted, and parties misrepresented. Everything is assumed against the defendant and Secretary and nothing in their favor. *Ad captandum* statements and assumptions are given as facts, while testimony which wholly refutes them is entirely ignored. Specters of the dead witnesses, who are supposed to establish some wrong or abuse, are quoted, while sworn and legal testimony of many which contradicts and destroys those suppositions is never mentioned. The malignant glyings out of malicious enemies are assumed as true, while the testimony of honest witnesses is garbled and distorted from the intended meaning throughout the whole report. Every single thing which has occurred during the last seven years with which the majority can find fault is characterized as a "great abuse and fraud," and every exercise of legal authority about which they can find room for doubt or dissent is declared to be a violation of law.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending July 25, 1876, and each patent in the list of that date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

W. S. Colwell, Pittsburgh—Brick kiln, two cases.

G. Westinghouse, Pittsburgh—Air brake.

R. S. Robertson, Jr., Pittsburgh—Gas burning furnace.

J. Reese, Pittsburgh—Slitting railroad rails.

S. Strunz—Pittsburgh—Soap.

J. B. Eastwick, Philadelphia—Ash sifter.

C. A. Hardy, Philadelphia—Tool socket.

J. H. Irvin, Philadelphia—Lamp.

S. P. Tasker, Philadelphia—Handrel.

A. W. Thomas, Philadelphia—Bustle.

A. W. Thomas, Philadelphia—Bosom pad.

G. Foehl, Philadelphia—Breech loading gun.

A. S. Miller, Philadelphia—Lock.

H. P. Neal, Philadelphia—Vehicle propeller.

C. E. Ball, Philadelphia—Clothes drier.

H. B. Coyle, Philadelphia—Polarized.

D. Myers, Philadelphia—Cooking utensil.

R. M. Robinson, Philadelphia—Anchor.

C. A. Smith, Philadelphia—Range heater.

H. W. Spang, Reading—Fire alarm telegraph.

J. C. Moore, Saltsburg—Miners' lamp.

W. C. Ingel, Lehanon—Quinting steamer.

A. Parker, Wyoming—Hinges.

Trade mark.—Combs & Hatfield, Philadelphia—Patent medicines.

Q. A. Scott, Pittsburgh—Medical compound.

S. Strunz, Pittsburgh—Soap.

OHIO.

H. E. Merrill, Akron—Paving block.

S. Pennypacker, Newark—Lard press.

J. D. Hall, Cincinnati—Time lock.

Hall & Gross, Cincinnati—Time lock.

R. C. Lewis, Dayton—Fire kindler.

W. C. Huffman, Toledo—Stone sawing machine.

A. Deaney, Beverly—Shaping grain cradle fingers.

Simpson & Pope, Cleveland—Table block.

W. B. Hayden, Columbus—Rail hook iron.

C. Hertzig, Cleveland—Lawn rake.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Fall of a Scaffold at the New Catholic Church in Brookville—Five Men Injured, None Seriously.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., July 26, 1876.

George Casper, of Erie; James Mullen, of Scranton; Thomas O'Laughlin, Charles Milliron and Fred Brooks, of Brookville, were injured this afternoon by the falling of a scaffold at the new Catholic church in course of erection at this place. Three of the men fell a distance of forty feet, and two fell nearly eighty feet. The attending physicians report that none of the men are seriously injured.

Death of an Unknown Man at Redbank, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

REDBANK, PA., July 26, 1876.

An unknown laboring man, about five feet eight inches high, about thirty years old, with black moustache and upper left front tooth out, got off train No. 1 here today, and after an unconsciousness of three hours, died, as pronounced by the physician, of cholera. Nothing was found on his person to determine his name or residence. He was *en route* from Pittsburgh to Parker, and was too unwell to stay on the train. He said he had no home or friends.

Rockey's planing mill at Joliet, Ill., was burned yesterday morning, with all the machinery. Loss $11 000; insurance $5,000. Adjacent buildings were injured about $2,000.

Some idea of the extent to which the national lunacy prevails may be obtained from the fact that a single firm in New York has sold 35,000 base ball bats, 180,000 balls, 2,500 pairs of ball shoes, 3,080 pairs of colored hose, 5,000 caps and 500 complete uniforms.

THE TURF.

Second Day of the Cleveland Meeting—Fine Weather and Good Time.

CLEVELAND, O., July 26.—The weather was clear, bright and pleasant, the track in fine condition, and the attendance large, fully 8,000 people being present. The first race, 2:29 class, with nine entries, seven starters, Lady Monroe and George Aayer drawn. In the pools Mattie was the favorite at $100, General Grant second choice at $60, Marion third at $25, the field $15.

First heat—The horses got off on the seventh score, Grant at the pole, Colman second, Trio third, Mattie fourth, Marion fifth, Banquo sixth, Lady K outside. At the turn Trio went to the front four lengths ahead of Marion, Banquo third, General Grant fourth. There was no change till making the last turn, when Trio broke badly, General Grant coming to the front and winning the heat, Marion second a length behind, Banquo a good third. Time, 30, 1:10½, 1:48¼, 2:23¾.

Second heat—The word was given on the third trial, with Grant and Marion off their feet at the score. Banquo too the lead, Mattie second, the rest in a bunch well up, except Colman, who fell behind. This order was kept to the home stretch, when the first six came down together, Grant winning the heat by one half length, Banquo second, crossing the score on the jump for which he was set back and second place given to Trio; Mattie third. Time, 37, 1:13½, 1:50, 2:25¾.

Third heat—The horses got off on the first trial, Grant breaking after leaving the score, Banquo leading, Trio second, the rest bunched three lengths back. At the three quarter pole Trio lapped Banquo, who broke, failing to the rear, Grant coming up from fourth to the front, and winning the heat and race by a length; Trio second, Mattie third. Time, 38, 1:14¼, 1:50½, 2:25¾.

The next race was the 2:22 class, five entries, four starters, Prospero drawn. Cosette was the favorite, Badger Girl second choice.

First heat—The horses got off on the third score, Badger Girl at the pole, Cosette second, Sam Purdy third, Joe Brown outside. Purdy took the pole at the turn, Brown close up, Cosette third, Badger Girl the three quarter mile, Cosette broke, and Badger Girl went to third. On the home stretch Brown broke and Badger Girl came forward to Purdy, passing under the wire with him neck and neck, making a dead heat; Brown third, Cosette fourth. Time, 35½, 1:11½, 1:47¾, 2:23¼.

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 27 1876.

JEFF. DAVIS is after the Presidency by proxy.

THE "bachelor reform-fiend," is the last name applied to TILDEN.

TILDEN is still on one side of the the financial question, and the St. Louis platform on the other.

IT IS announced that PENDLETON will take the stump for TILDEN. Both of them are railroad experts.

UP TO last Saturday there had been a decrease of $10,874,681 in the foreign imports of Boston during the current year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1875.

IT IS intimated that Senator SHERMAN has been furnished a lot of interesting letters and telegrams that passed between TILDEN and BOSS TWEED. Trot 'em out, in the name of "Grace, Mercy and Peace."

THE New York *Times* publishes reports from twelve counties in that State showing that the Republicans are actively preparing for the coming canvass, and are more thoroughly united than they have been for several years.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* has at last come out for HAYES. It took nearly three columns of that paper to define the editor's position, but the article is an exhaustive one, and so conclusive that no Democrat will ever try to answer it.

THE Brooklyn *Argus* (Democratic) thinks the coupling together of the names of TWEED and TILDEN by Senator SHERMAN in the late Senate debate, was "a little rough on TWEED." The Ohio Senator will please apologise to TWEED as soon as he can.

THE West Virginia Republican State Convention will be held to day, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket. This will be the first State Convention held by the party since 1870, the year in which the Democracy, for the first time, got control of the new Commonwealth.

IT IS worthy of note that although Great Britain teaches free trade at home, her colonies do not fancy the doctrine nor permit its application. Australia is an instance, and is doing just what England herself did when her manufactories were young—protecting her home interests in the best way she can.

THE deaths in Pittsburgh last week were sixty-nine, and of these there were forty eight deaths of children under five years. The children thus furnished a little more than two out of every three deaths. This is not an encouraging fact to look at, but it needs attention, no matter how unwelcome it may be.

THE *Post* has discontinued its war on Lieutenant FRED. GRANT, and declared hostilities against a woman. Speaking of Mrs. SWISSHELM, that paper considers it "unfortunate" that the bloody massacre of the Minnesota frontier settlers by the Indians, some years ago, did not include her. Comment is unnecessary.

THE Brooklyn *Argus* (Democratic) draws this striking picture of the Presidential candidate of its party:

The future historian, do Tilden justice, must paint him as the monumental charlatan of his times. The variety of his professions is only limited by the needs of his ambition and his capacity for subterfuge and deceit.

AS A general thing the Democrats count the five electoral votes of West Virginia as *sure* for TILDEN; yet, as a French author says, "that which happens is always the impossible." The Republicans of that State are going to make a strong and earnest fight, and, as they are united, and the Democrats are not, they have a chance to succeed of which they will make the best possible use.

THE Belleville (Texas) *Beacon*, TILDEN organ, says: "Never before has our country given such promise of good crops. It is safe to say that twenty-five per cent. more corn will be made this year than for any previous season, and from present indications, from fifteen to twenty per cent. more cotton. The sweet potato crop will be abundant. Smiling plenty greets our people on every hand."

WE OPEN our columns to a communication from an old friend upon the finance question, because he desires and is entitled to be heard. He speaks for himself, let it be understood, and for no one else, and we are not to be held as indorsing his views because we give him room to air his opinions. The question he discusses is an open one, and we but accord him a common privilege in opening our columns to him.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, does not appear to be taking any steps toward making good his recent brave words concerning the perpetrators of the Hamburg massacre. He should give up his office unless he exhausts all the power of the State to bring these men to the bar of a criminal court for trial. Open rebellion should receive no quarter, and rebellion when puts on the guise of assassination least of all.

THE farmers in and around TILDEN'S native town have conferred upon him a new name. They call him "the Wolf of New Lebanon," he having duped them into building the Harlem Extension Railroad, whereby the town was bonded to the extent of one-fifth of its valuation, and their hard-earnings squeezed out of them by the holesale without anything to show for it. The feeling against him in that section is intensely bitter.

IT IS now intimated that TILDEN is holding back his letter of acceptance until the House of Representatives comes to a vote on the proposition to repeal so much of the Resumption act as fixes the 1st of January, 1879, as the time for returning to specie payments. The well-informed New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says there are good reasons to believe that the intimation is correct. His expectation probably is that repeal will be carried, which will enable the facile Governor to say that he bows to the will of the people, as expressed through a Democratic Congress, believing that that, in turn, will enable the inflationists to carry Indiana. But he will be likely to lose more in the East, by this slippery policy, than he will gain in the West.

MR. LAMAR has been charged with making speeches in Congress, where it is safe to do so, against the Southern Thugs, and then making "White Line Chief" speeches in Mississippi, where it is not safe to confront the cut-throats. Mr. LAMAR denied this, of course; but Mr. HALE proved it by citing the Vicksburg *Herald*, and then Mr. LAMAR lost his temper and said he didn't see what Mr. HALE had to do with it, any how. Which leads us to remark that Mr. LAMAR must be conscious of having played a double game on this subject. He is a great statesman up North, upon the subject of Southern outrages; but he dares not open his mouth in Mississippi in condemnation of them. When he goes to his own home and denounces the Hamburg massacre and kindred crimes, we shall be able to give him credit for sincerity.

MR. GARRETT, of the Baltimore and Ohio road, has made an arrangement by which goods from China are shipped at San Francisco over the Pacific road and from Omaha to Baltimore by Mr. GARRETT'S road, and thence to Liverpool by direct shipment. This is an arrangement which New York has long yearned to make and has never succeeded in it; and Mr. GARRETT kept quiet about it until he learned that the first shipment had been safely landed in Liverpool. This is the first step in the effort to bring the English trade with China and Japan by the trans-continental route; and as it is a great saving of time to the English merchants it is probable that the whole of that trade will, as soon as its advantages are apparent, be turned in this direction. The trade is of no special benefit just now, to American commerce; but it may lead to important results when it grows into greater magnitude.

THE Philadelphia *North American* illustrates Mr. TILDEN'S claim to the Presidency by the story of a Pennsylvania Dutchman, so the story ran, who in the earlier days of the Republic pestered the Treasury officials not a little. He turned up annually with his claim for a pension, but he failed to make his title clear. Year after year he presented his petition. At last somebody thought it worth while to catechise the old man. What regiment was he in? He did not know. What was his captain's name? He did not know. Where did he serve? Well, he remembered serving in Jersey and about Philadelphia. Perhaps he fought under Wayne? He did not remember Wayne. Well, perhaps he fought under Washington? "Vashington! Gott in himmel, ach no!" sputtered the old man, "I vas a Hessian." That is what is the matter with TILDEN. He is a Hessian, and fought on the wrong side.

ORGANIZATION.

The extremely hot weather having passed, the necessity for putting off the work of political organization has passed away; and as the time for effective action is rapidly approaching we submit to our political friends whether it would not be the wisest thing they could do to take hold, at once, of the work of local organization and push it with some degree of energy.

Under our election laws every one who is entitled to vote must be registered on or before September 7th; and no one will be allowed to vote who changes his residence *after* that date. Now, September 7th is only about six weeks off; and six weeks will afford little enough time to canvass each election division thoroughly and secure the registration of every Republican voter. Those, therefore, who take time by the forelock, and organize at once, will have all the advantage of the intervening time; while those who trifle with their opportunities and put off the work until a late day will find a big job on their hands, which they will be unable to attend to properly.

The dictate of prudence, then, is to begin at once and secure effective ward organizations. These can appoint active vigilance committees for each of the election districts into which they are divided, and these vigilance committees can subdivide into naturalization and registration committees. A thorough house to house canvass is needed, and no organization will be worth a snuff that does not undertake it.

Another matter is worthy of attention. In many of the election districts the district assessors have not yet made the round of their districts as required by law, and in all such cases there is, as yet, no registration. Some of the assessors have died; some have moved out of their districts; and in quite a number of cases no assessors were elected. In all such instances the court will, if applied to, appoint some one to act in place of those who have failed to qualify, and such application should be made to the court *this week*, if possible. The registry list should be posted up at the election places by the first Monday in August, and there is only next week left for making the registry. Let our friends see to it that this matter is promptly and properly attended to.

STURDY and patient Sweden, isled amid her storms and icebergs, seems to have recognized more fully than any other country the great importance to society, as well as to the criminal classes themselves, of giving them some means of maintaining themselves honestly, and also some moral support as a shield against the aversion which they so commonly meet with from the public. Scholastic instruction is given in all the prisons except the houses of preliminary detention. The branches taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, natural history and religion; and in some cases, as a reward of merit, drawing and some of the higher branches. The advancement is in general equal to that made in the national schools. Every prison has a library, and in every cell are found some books, including always the New Testament, the Psalms of David, and a book of sacred songs. The prisoners gladly pass their leisure time in reading, and there are among them some persons who have read all the books in the library of the prison. The organization of labor, too, leaves, it is said, little to be desired. Private benevolence, also, has been wonderfully stimulated in Sweden, and has led to extraordinary results in the organization of measures for the prevention of crime. The Queen-Mother, Josefine, lately started the project of a reformatory institution, leading the subscription with the handsome sum of $37,500. The names of the members of the royal family followed, with liberal sums attached, and then those of citizens of all classes. The total amount subscribed was considerably more than a million of francs, which it is thought will be sufficient to found two reformatories instead of one. The initial steps have been taken toward the realization of the object in view. A proposition has also been moved in the Parliament to the effect that all prisoners under eighteen years of age be sentenced to reformatory schools, instead of, as heretofore, to the cellular prisons. Great progress, moreover, has been made since the late International Congress in the work of giving aid to discharged convicts, Parliament having voted one $40,000 annually to be expended for this purpose, for the furtherance of which a society is to be organized in each of the twenty-six provinces of the kingdom. Thus, in Sweden, is rapidly being formed that better and juster opinion which, instead of repelling, seeks to win back to virtue the penitent criminal who doubtless here, as here and elsewhere, has often first turned aside from the path of rectitude through the temptation of the moment or the influence of evil association, rather than from any fixed criminal inclination or purpose. The encouraging results attained there should quicken anew the labors of prison philanthropists in other countries.

THE return to cooler weather is working a very decided change for the better in business affairs. In New York the feeling is hopeful as to a good autumn trade among all classes of merchants. Collections at the West and Southwest are made without difficulty, and with good harvests assured, there is said to be every promise of an especially active business with those sections during August. Many believe that prices have reached their lowest point, and that buyers throughout the country, fully aware of the fact, are now ready to purchase more liberally than for several years back. There are not a few who expect a more extensive trade than at any time since the fall of 1872. It is also argued that the time has come when Eastern merchants can safely grant longer time credits, provided they restrict such accommodation to those whose notes thus far have commanded confidence and had a selling price. Importers and commission merchants have of late restricted their long-time sales to those only whose notes are salable. As a general thing, business throughout the country is in a much better condition than it has been before since 1873. Those who were crippled by the disasters of that period are now either out of the market altogether or have recuperated and are in a condition to meet their current obligations promptly, more especially now that we have an advancing market. The whole country is greatly in want of goods of all kinds, consumers and dealers alike being anxious to obtain them, and they will obtain them, it is affirmed, if Eastern dealers will do their share and assist in strengthening the present prospects of an active trade by extending their credits in a judicious manner, since thereby they will enlarge the purchasing facilities of buyers and increase the demand for goods, while by the same means more activity is created among producers, and a proportionate demand for labor by those who thus have their incomes enlarged. It is usually considered safe to enlarge credits in a rising market, and never safe to do so in a declining one.

A NEW and needed departure on the part of the bench has just been taken by the United States Circuit Court Judge of the Southern district of Ohio, towards the correction of the abuse of their privilege by counsel in criminal cases by assaulting witnesses whose testimony stands unimpeached, and who, having no legal status in court, are wholly powerless to defend themselves. In the case in question, for the first time in the history of our jurisprudence, a judge of one of the highest tribunals has not hesitated not only to characterize the practice of the bar as it fitly deserved, but has promptly cut it off in the most summary manner, holding that the law does not license lawyers to assassinate the character of witnesses, and that upon the trial of a cause the trial should be confined to that of the person accused, and that the trial of the witnesses upon mere charges made by counsel should not be tolerated. He publicly warned the jury that the "terrific utterances" and "screaming vilolence" of the distinguished counsel were simply so much wind, and were indecent besides, and hinted that the professional assassin of witnesses' character was indeed an accomplice after the fact of the criminal he defended, and not to be held less guilty. The Chicago *Tribune*, commenting on the proceedings, says:

Judge Emmons' ruling works a new departure in the administration of justice, which, if followed up, will work an end of the farcical and disgusting performances in the courts, which are a parody on justice, and but shield the guilty at the expense of those whose offense it is to possess knowledge of the facts.

THE newly discovered oil well in Allegany county, New York, has created marked excitement in that section, and is said to be so promising as to have already reduced the price of crude petroleum ten per cent. Oil was first reached July 12, and now, at a depth of nine hundred feet, the well is said to be capable of yielding ten barrels a day. Experienced oil men say that the "oil belt" is from one thousand to fifteen hundred feet under the surface, and much greater results are therefore anticipated by putting this well down deeper. A correspondent of the Buffalo *Express*, writing from Allegany, says of the discovery:

This proves the theory of a continuous belt or river of oil under the surface about one thousand feet, and extending from Venango county, Pennsylvania, to the Cuba oil spring, which is about fifteen miles northeasterly from this village. It also demonstrates that the village of Allegany is directly on the line of the celebrated and wonderful belt. We are in the oil regions. A large throng of visitors has flocked to the well each day and evening since the first discovery of oil, as above stated. * * * Higher prices are talked of for property, especially for land on the line of the belt; $25,000 has been offered for a farm of one hundred acres, $2,500 for a lot of half an acre, with two buildings, heretofore worth $200 to $300, and $500 offered for rent of a store for a year, etc. These are only a few specimen cases of real estate values.

THE New York *Bulletin* states that the Mississippi Valley direct trade with Brazil project, which has lately been engaging so much attention at St. Louis and New Orleans, has pretty much fallen through, chiefly owing to the indifference of the "sleepy capitalists, merchants and manufacturers of those two cities." A fair start was made for a line of steamships between New Orleans and Rio, but it was from sheer apathy permitted to fall through. The St. Louis *Commercial Gazette* also says:

We believe that if this enterprise had been started in Chicago, instead of St. Louis, a line would now be running to Rio from New Orleans; and we learn that a movement is contemplated to effect this object outside of the sleepy capitalists and others of our city, who seem contented to dream over its "future greatness" without making an exertion for its present prosperity by active and energetic steps to insure its success.

THE question of evasion of city taxes by removal from Boston during the month of May will soon be brought before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. It is stated that the Board of Assessors has assessed the estates of forty or fifty wealthy persons, who are known to have been living in the city on the first of May, the assessment amounting to some fifteen or twenty millions of dollars. They deserve to be punished for their meanness to the utmost extent of the law.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Chicago talks of lighting her street lamps with kerosene at one-sixth the cost of gas.

A national confectioner's convention is in session in New York. The deliberations are candied.

The Piutes are the only Indian tribe that have increased since they have come in contact with the whites.

The cheap and economical summer resorts are overcrowded. But it's exceedingly difficult to find them.

There is the liveliest sort of competition just at present in almost every branch of lake freight business at Chicago.

One hundred and twenty thousand head of buffalo were slaughtered on the Northwest plains during the past year.

The bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church have appointed Friday, August 4, as a day of fasting and prayer.

The whole number of Chinese in the United States is 148,300, of whom 60,000 live in California and 30,000 in San Francisco.

Hell Gate will be blasted out in another month, giving New York two harbors and an ocean canal to Providence and Boston.

A joint stock company has been formed in Detroit for the purpose of tanning leather in one hour. The process is a chemical one.

The zither is fast coming into fashion in drawing rooms, and, it is said, threatens the excision of other now popular instruments.

A courageous maiden prevented a duel between two fools at Long Branch the other day by standing between the pistol holders. Pity.

If the proposed monument to Custer be erected, he will be the first officer who fell in Indian warfare who has been thus honored.

The duty received on foreign imports at Philadelphia during the first six months of the current year amounted to $8,281,130 22.

In the Nashville market eggs are quoted at 3@4 cents per dozen. If the Tennessee hens had any self-respect they would strike.

Chicago has had a prayer meeting in behalf of newspaper reporters; but the Chicago papers are still famous for giving all the so-called facts.

Two ladies who called a few days ago at the White House entertained the other callers by touching up their toilet in the East Room.

The next meeting of the British Association, which is one of the most fruitful scientific organizations living, will be held at Glasgow in September.

The slow Spaniards have made a march upon us and have the omnibuses of Madrid drawn by street locomotives, while we are still discussing motors.

The South Boston Iron Company is engaged in transforming twelve 10-inch smooth-bore Rodman guns into 8-inch rifles for the War Department.

According to the Baltimore *Gazette* there yet continues to be a large trade brought into that city by wagons from Upper Maryland and Lower Pennsylvania.

After twenty-two years of digging and drilling the Hoosac tunnel has been completed. It has cost over $16,000,000. The estimated expense was $8,500,000.

Immigration to California seems to be steadily diminishing. The figures during the first six months of the present year show 9,294 gain, against 26,149 in 1875.

The number of postal cards printed during the quarter ending July 1st, was 38,000,000, an increase of nearly 10,000,000 over the corresponding quarter for 1875.

The Lehigh Iron Company will blow in as soon as they can make satisfactory contracts for coal. The company own two furnaces, with a yearly capacity of 21,000 tons.

The rye crop along the Susquehanna is mostly harvested and farmers are about to begin to cut their oats. The oat straw will be short, with few exceptions, but the grain is good.

The herring, salmon and sardine fisheries of the Pacific coast are growing rapidly, and promise to attain no mean rank in the industries and commerce of the country.

The first locomotive is already running on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Thunder Bay, Lake Superior. Twenty-five miles of road are ready for the rails that are on the spot.

Mary Stuart still inspires the historians and the critics. Another book is out, founded on the discovered manuscript journal of Bourgoing, physician to Mary Queen of Scots.

A corrected roll of the men who fell at the battle of the Alamo has just been published by Governor Pease, of Texas. There are eleven names not inscribed on the battle monument.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: "The dry goods jobbing houses of this city are selling more goods this year than they did last year. The retail houses are doing their full amount of business."

A new and important contribution to Arctic knowledge consists in the recently published map and description of Franz Josef Land, discovered in 1873 by the Austro-Hungarian polar expedition.

Massachusetts is successfully exporting herring to London, an undertaking as courageous as the shipment of cotton cloth from New England, or that of pig iron and blankets from Georgia.

The English Court of Bankruptcy has just decided that money left with a broker for specific investment is not a trust fund, and that the principal is entitled to payment only *pro rata* with other creditors.

Hing Wo, Ah Wo, Chanfi Wo and Sin Wo were expelled from Virginia City the other day by an anti-Chinese society, and in leaving the town one Wo did tread upon another's heels, so fast they followed.

"Who's afraid?" Ruskin believes that in a perfectly scientific era of seamanship we shall see two adverse fleets affected by a constant law of mutual repulsion at distances of two or three hundred miles.

The grain merchants of Baltimore are to do the business of collecting wheat for the purpose of establishing standards of inspection for the crops of 1876, themselves. Heretofore it has been the custom to obtain samples for this purpose from St. Louis, Toledo and Chicago.

The Rate of Interest—Its Great Importance.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The rate of interest on money is the absolute arbiter of the cost of every commodity produced in the United States.

It fixes the wages of labor by controlling the price of everything necessary to sustain the laborer and his family in comfortable existence. The amount paid for the rent of a house to shelter them, for clothing to cover their nakedness, and for food to restore the waste of nature are the indispensible outlays of every family. The measure of rent, ordinarily, is the amount paid by the owner of the property for taxes to sustain government, for repairs to the house, for insurance and the amount he should receive as interest on the investment. The amount which the people must contribute in taxes to sustain government is regulated by the sum required to discharge the interest on her debts, to pay the salaries of her officials and such other outlays as are needed to maintain its efficiency. It is obvious if the Government pays six per cent. interest on her indebtedness, in place of three per cent., the people must contribute double as much in taxes to discharge the interest at the higher rate as at the lower rate of interest. All the other expenses of government are controlled by the rate of interest. The salaries of officials, like the wages of labor, should be in proportion to the cost of living. If the farmers, the mechanics and the manufacturers, who produce all the necessaries of life, pay three per cent. interest on the money invested in their farms, their implements, their manufacturing establishments, their machinery and for the labor employed in their utilization, it is evident their gains will be as great when they sell the products of their labor, skill and enterprise for one-third the price required to recompense them when they paid nine per cent. interest on the capital they employed, and that the expenses of living will be in the same proportion, and the salaries of officials should be regulated accordingly.

The magnitude of the saving which it is possible for the people of the United States to make in the amount annually paid in taxes, by reducing the rate of interest to three per cent. per annum, will be apparent in view of the following facts:

Assuming that the indebtedness of our national, State and municipal governments, our railroad, navigation, mining, manufacturing and banking corporations and individuals to be $15,000,000,000, subject to interest at rates ranging between five and twelve per cent., the average being at least eight per cent. per annum, it is evident the people must pay to the money lenders $1,200,000,000 each year to discharge the interest on this debt. When to this is added the cost of maintaining our national, State and municipal governments and our educational and religious systems estimated at $1,000,000,000 each year, we have an aggregate of $2,200,000,000. This enormous sum can be paid only from the sale of the surplus products of the labor of our people or by selling their accumulated property. The products of labor have been inadequate to pay it. The deficiencie has been supplied by the forced sale of individual property and the bankruptcy of its owners. This decimation will continue until the property of all debtors is concentrated in the hands of their creditors. Unless they make it more productive than the former owners, which is impossible without an influx of new capital, skill and enterprise and largely increased production at reduced cost (certainly not to be hoped for until taxes are reduced), it is evident the ultimate confiscation of this property to discharge the taxes, or the repudiation of our public debts is inevitable. If the rate of interest was reduced in this country to three per cent., about the average rate in Great Britain and Europe, our chief rivals in the products of the soil, mines and manufactures, the amount required to pay interest on our debts would not exceed $450,000,000, and as the costs of all the products of labor and the expenses of living would be reduced proportionately, the salaries of Government officials could equitably be reduced in a like ratio, and the amount necessary to pay interest on our debts and the expenses of government would be reduced from $2,200,000,000 to $750,000,000 each year.

I will, in subsequent communications endeavor to demonstrate that the high rate of interest on money in this country is the only obstacle to the extension of the production of cotton and all other textile materials and of the fabrics resulting from labor, iron and all its products, wool and woolen goods, sugar and molasses and all the products of the soil, sufficient to supply not only our own wants but the wants of other nations. Respectfully,

GEORGE RHEY.

MILLWOOD, July 26, 1876.

PERSONAL.

Two young ladies named Kissam are mentioned among the Saratoga personals. Judging by their names, they must be very popular at that fashionable resort.

The head waiter of one of the Cape May hotels is the husband of a lady who, at one time, moved in the best circles of Philadelphia. He was her papa's butler, and they lived together about a month.

A young lady visited the fort near St. Augustine, Florida, a few days ago, to see the Indians camped there, and, in learning to shoot a bow and arrow, accidentally shot a whizzing arrow into the side of an Indian. A beginning has thus been made in avenging Custer's death.

An aged citizen of Maine was recently married to a woman he has been living with for forty years. When the "honeymoon" commenced, he had a wife in England, and he has been waiting and praying these forty years for her death, which occurred a few weeks since.

James Converse, of Iowa, gave away his entire fortune to poor and needy people, assisting over fourteen hundred different ones, and when sick and dying last week no one would even sit beside him. In that way Mr. Converse learned an important lesson, though he learned it rather late.

It appears that the suicide of Mlle. Stein, the celebrated young German actress, was caused by a cruel hoax. She was betrothed to a young nobleman, the Graf von B., who was possessed of very slender means. On the morning of her death, she received a letter stating that the young nobleman had been unfaithful to her, and had taken the hand of his cousin, a wealthy young woman. This letter was false. He had never asked for his cousin's hand, and had never ceased to be true to the poor girl whose despair drove her to this desperate act.

Miss Jeannette Bennett, sister to James Gordon Bennett, is greatly surprised and annoyed at the report that she has entered a convent; and her friends are industriously denying the story which originated in the brain of somebody. Miss Bennett, although educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, has no intention of becoming a nun, and like the man in the ministrels says: "I'll have pain of it." The young lady, who is heiress to a million or two, is at Newport with her future sister-in-law, Miss May, and will enter the matrimonial state in the fall, her future husband being a lawyer of Boston.

A book might be written of the humors of the Centennial. Some of them drift into the papers, but not all. Here is one. In the Agricultural Hall there are two immense hogs, stuffed, each bearing a placard telling its age and weight, and with the name of the man who prepared them for exhibition, followed by the word "taxidermist." A man and his wife were looking at these with great interest. After reading the placards, the woman said: "Why, these are taxidermists. I thought they were hogs." Her husband looked at the creatures with a puzzled expression, and then went carefully over the placards as if to satisfy himself fully on the point. Finally he replied: "They *are* hogs. Taxidermist is the name of the place they came from."

The Sentiment of Caution.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in discovering the question, how far the present dullness is a matter of sentiment, comes to the conclusion that "when good times come, they will steal on us as imperceptibly as sleep; and another truth is, that, through all the talk nowadays about failures, and losing money and the depreciation of property, the people are steadily growing richer. * * * Men are so gregarious, that when a few begin to speculate all do so, and when the speculation breaks down, and the few who are ruined groan, all put their hands to their eyes. It is fashionable now to talk about the hard times. In consequence, capitalists, who are the least enterprising or acute class in the community, are hoarding their money, refusing to put it into real estate at prices so low that they will lament the lost chance all the rest of their lives; it has become the fashion to discourage all forms of new enterprise, although among them are many which a bold prudence would nourish; in this way the sentiment of caution has been carried to as vicious an extent as the sentiment of venture was carried in the years before 1873. It is time for our bankers, business men and capitalists to begin to find out that they are not being badly treated, and to encourage them to begin again to use their capital instead of hoarding it like misers or children."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Minick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE.
Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of
MASON & CO.,
at Exposition Grounds, and
1202 CHESTNUT STREET.
STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

WILLIAM HEATON,
(Late John Thornley's.)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,
India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods
503 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive:
LADIES' SPRING SUITS
In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.
Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed
OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,
In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.
Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets.
Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.
Linen Suits and Costumes.
Black Dress Silks,
From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.
A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, STRIPED and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.
BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Hernanis.
Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantenes.
A large stock of Tamboured Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.
AGENTS FOR THE
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
James Caldwell & Co.,
115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City.
trhs

PROPOSALS:
NOTICE
TO
Bridge Contractors.
SEALED PROPOSALS
will be received in the office of the County Controller until FRIDAY, July 28th inclusive, for the construction of a temporary wood Superstructure of County Bridge over Lowrie's Run, near Emsworth Station, Fs. Fs. W. and C. R. R. in Kilbuck township; superstructure to be wrought iron low truss, 16 feet clear roadway, clear span of 92 feet between tops of abutments, 54 feet from center to center of chord pins, height of truss 17 feet between chords. To contain 8 panels, with iron floor beams. Capacity 1,600 pounds per lineal foot, including dead weight, factor of safety five, ultimate tensile strength of material 50,000 pounds square inch, compressive, 40,000 pounds with Gordon's formula. Strain and section sheets in full detail to accompany proposals. Plans and specifications for Masonry can be seen in the office of the County Engineer on and after THURSDAY, July 20, 1876.
By order of County Commissioners.
J. B. STILLEY,
County Engineer.

To Paper Manufacturers.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for supplying the State with Book and Bill Paper from the 27th day of December, 1876, to the 1st day of July, 1877. The book paper to be 32x46 inches and to weigh respectively 40 and 50 pounds to the ream, and to be sized and calendered. The bill paper to be double flat cap, to measure 17x26 inches and to weigh 28 pounds to the ream and to be sized.
All paper to be delivered free of charge in the city of Harrisburg, in such quantity and at such times and places as may be ordered.
Bids will be received for each kind separately; and said proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1876, at the office of the Superintendent, at 12 o'clock M. The successful bidder will be required rigidly to conform to sample, which will be furnished, and enter with bank form of bond and article of agreement, upon application to the Superintendent.
Said proposals must be accompanied with guaranty and securities, as required by the acts of 16th of April, 1867, and 10th of April, 1868.
The bonds must also contain the condition that if the paper is not delivered at the time and place ordered, or is deficient in quality, the Superintendent of Public Printing shall be at liberty to purchase in the open market and charge the amount of such purchase, together with all charges for delivery, to the contractor or contractors.
J. W. JONES,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

TO CARPENTERS
AND BUILDERS.
Proposals
will be received by the undersigned for the construction of a FRAME BUILDING in the Thirty-first ward for use of a Hose Company of the Fire Department.
Also, for the construction of a TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING, on Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, for use of an Engine Company of the Fire Department.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of T. D. EVANS, Architect, Fifth avenue, where all information relative to the proposals may be obtained, to either of the undersigned, or left at the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Municipal Hall, before 12 o'clock, noon, of SATURDAY, July 29th, 1876.
JOHN H. McILROY,
JOHN F. NEVILLE,
JOHN LARIMER,
WM. ERWIN,
Building Committee.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
James Prescot & Sons,
CHIMNEY SWEEPS.
We also set Grates and do Job Bricklaying. Also, sell the Magic Cooking Range, the best in the market. We warrant to fit any Smoky Chimney. We have also a Patent Chimney to prevent Chimneys from blowing. All orders left at No. 19 ISABELLA STREET, or at the Toll House of the Suspension Bridge will receive prompt attention.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
NEW GOODS, FRE
WM. SEMPL
Dress Goods.
On our counters in our Dress Goods Department we have placed some extra good bargains, and respectfully ask attention to a few. At 5c, a great bargain in Wide Black Hernanis.
Grenadines.
At 6½c, an extra bargain in Silk Striped Grenadines.
At 12½c, choice assortment Striped Grenadines, worth 37½c.
From 15c per yard upward, Striped and Fancy Plaid Hernanis and Grenadines—much less than usual prices.
New Plaids.
At 8, 8½, 10 and 12½c, new styles Summer Plaids, sold usually at 10, 12½ and 15c.
At 12½, 15, 18½, 20 and 22c, and up to 30c, special good bargains in Colored Alpacas.
At 12½, 20 and 25c, Manchester Delages, all shades, a bargain.
Mohairs, &c.
At 25 to 50c, extra good value in Brocaded Mohairs and Delages.
At 37½c, Spun-silk Plaids, worth 50c.
At 45c, an extra bargain in Seal Brown Cashmeres, worth 62½c.
New Silks.
At 75c, special bargain in Striped Silks, sold formerly at $1 00.
At $1 to $2 50, bargains in Colored Dress Silks, and special low prices on Black Dress Silks, all qualities.
New Lawns, &c.
Lowest prices for Plain and Fancy Lawns, Dress Linens Batiste Cloths, Chintzes, Plain and Fancy, &c.
NEW GOODS ARRIVIN
G. SCHLEITER,
89
Market Street.
WSTTHS

R. H. PALMER & CO.
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

PATENTS.
JOHNSTON & DONN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents.
Office, No. 16 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
And cor. of F and Eigth St., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions, give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1865.

STEEL CASTINGS.
UNDER HAINSWUTH'S PATENT.
We are making STEEL CASTINGS true to pattern, sound and strong. Can be forged or welded easily as Bar Steel. Invaluable for articles requiring great strength and durability. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING COMPANY,
Twenty-six d Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, PA.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 11.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 112 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

DRY GOODS.
1876.
NEW GOODS, FRE
WM. SEMPL
89
Market Street.
LINEN SUITS,
OVERSKIRTS,
JACKETS,
LINEN DUSTERS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
We have opened a new and complete line of Anthony Guinet's Celebrated
Black Cachemere Silks,
Which for price, quality, color and durability, will surpass anything ever offered, at $1 00, $1 12 1-2, $1 25, $1 37 1-2, $1 50, $1 62 1-2, $1 75 and $2 00.
Black and White Striped and Barred Silks. Dark Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Dark Green Dress Silks, at bottom prices.
BLACK CACHEMERES
We have a complete line and better value than any we have sold heretofore, from 37 1-2c to $1 50. We mention as a special bargain 46-inch wide goods, beautiful shade and all wool, at $1 00.
We are offering the most decided bargains in Plain, Plaid and Fancy
Dress Goods.
PLAIN, STRIPED

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 26, 1876.

The local financial situation to-day was essentially unchanged from the usual monotonous condition of quiet and abundance so frequently noted heretofore. The regular round of routine business was gone through with in average volume, but outside of that class of business there was almost nothing to report. Bank customers of nearly all classes are quite moderate in their demands at present, and bankers could generally find it in their hearts to wish that the necessities of their best customers were greater. While the movement of the wool clip and some of the earlier crops is calling considerable money to the country, the drain does not seem to be sufficient to produce any hardening influence on the loan market except in a few sporadic and exceptional cases. The following comments in the financial columns of the Chicago *Times* applie here as well as in Chicago and a good many other cities: "Dullness was the feature of the finance market, and with plenty of money on hand, and no prospect for an increase in the borrowing demand until the time approaches for the preparation for the fall trade and commerce, bank officials were inclined to indulge in more or less grumbling. The feeling in monetary circles is just now rather blue, and acceptable business paper is readily discounted at 6@8 per cent. Deposits continue large, and at all the prominent institutions money is quoted easy."

—Among the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court was one affirming very clearly the principle that courts of law should afford no encouragement to speculative or inequitable bargains. The statement of the case is as follows:

James F. Harrison, of New York, in October, 1867, recovered a judgment against Muscatine county for $6,500 upon the coupons of county bonds issued in payment of its subscription for 1,714 share of stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, in execution of said judgment in October, 1868, the Marshal assumed to levy on the stock, and at the sale Cromwell bought it for $37.00, and the Marshal executed to him a bill of sale accordingly. The certificates of the stock had been deposited in June, 1866, with the Union Trust Company in New York, in pursuance of an agreement for a foreclosure sale of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, to the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company. By this agreement the stockholders so depositing were to receive 16 per cent. of the par value of their stock in money or in the bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Company, making the amount to be received by the holder of Muscatine stock about $27,400, with interest from December, 1865. Certain creditors of the company (including said Harrison) had, however, obtained a decree from the United States awarding the 16 per cent. to them in payment of their demands so far as it would go; this was in May, 1868, before the issuance of Harrison's execution under which the stock was sold. The total amount of the sixteen per cent. after deducting expenses was $370,000, and the total amount of the claims to which the money was by this decree apportioned was nearly $2,000,000. Cromwell filed a bill in equity before the Circuit Court of Iowa to compel the company to transfer the stock to him and to issue a certificate for it to him. The Circuit Court decided in his favor. Upon appeal to the Supreme Court the decision of the lower court was reversed, Justice Bradley, who delivered the opinion, saying that under the circumstances, "the stock could have been of little or no ample value to the attempt to keep it afloat for speculative purposes is not such as should recommend it to a court of equity. The duties to such a transaction ought at least to be left to the remedies at law. A court of equity should have no sympathy with any such contrivances to gamble a contingent or speculative advantage, if any such is to be gained. Cromwell has no equitable right to the 16 per cent., and comes into court with a very bad grace, when he asks it to use its extraordinary powers to give him the amount of stock for $37. The court will not shut its eyes to the character of the transfer, nor will it lend its aid to carry out an unconscionable bargain. He is left to his remedy at law."

—A rather interesting discussion is going on between the Chicago *Tribune* and Mr. Rufus Hatch, of New York, regarding the future course of the grain trade, Mr. Hatch contending that all rail rates are going to be so low permanently as to concentrate the trade at New York. The *Tribune*, however, is a stout partisan of the Montreal route. Mr. Hatch returns the *Tribune's* thrusts at New York, by a counter thrust at Chicago, thus:

The producers of grain in the Northwest are paying nearly $4,000,000 yearly for storage, interest and commissions on the Chicago and Milwaukee elevators. This large sum must ultimately be saved to the producers, and will be. The warehouse business of the Northwest will be removed to the Atlantic ports.

Whenever the merchants of Dubuque, Galena, Freeport, Rockford, Elgin, Beloit, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kenosha, Waukegan, Watertown, Fulton, LaSalle, Peru, Peoria and all the other cities of the Northwest realize the fact that they can load a car on a freight train with grain and provisions at their stations, to be sent direct to New York, every day in the year, and there be unloaded, and have the same cars reloaded in New York with merchandise for these very points from which they came, you will find that they will never care to go back to the old manner of doing business, but will insist on its being conducted in the new way.

—In a review of the present depression in business, an exchange furnishes the following facts and figures about the amount of property practically destroyed or wiped out of existence since the panic:

The year 1857 witnessed a panic in this country in the amount of $28,750,000, which is larger than the failures of any one year in the present decade, including the failures of 1873. 1857 and of the three following years, we have a total of only $630,000,000, while, if we add the failures of 1873-5-6, the sum total is $1,260,000,000, or $225,000,000 more than in the period of 1857. Again, the panic of 1857 was confined to the whole country, North and south alike. In 1873 the South had not recovered from the destructive agencies of the war, and it probably has not suffered from the crisis itself as severely in proportion as in 1857. But the whole country has suffered a vastly lower degree of financial misfortune from its long continuation. If we reckon the period at five years, the insolvencies of the country amount to more than one thirteenth of the assessed valuation of all the personal property in the country in 1870, and one-tenth of all the real estate. If we reckon the total loss by bankruptcy to be $20,000,000, and the depreciation of other property to be equal to it, one-fourth of the valuation of the property of the country in 1870 has been wiped out. Some of the destruction of property—as in the case of all forms of credit—is absolute. The notes gone to protest and settlement, the fifty cents on the dollar, the railroad bonds subscribed for at par and now in all degrees of depreciation, the second and third mortgages which have been foreclosed out of existence, have all been absolutely destroyed, so far as they have become worthless. The loss on mills, houses, lands, is merely a destruction by their depreciation, a destruction of value, not of things.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fith National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 26, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6s—1881, coup	119¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, reg	118	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865 (new), coup	118	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	120	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, coupon	120	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	121½	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868, coupon	121½	....	....	....	....
10-40's, registered	118½	....	....	....	....
10-40's, coupon	119	....	....	....	....
Currency 6's	125¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868	121½	....	....	....	....
STATE BONDS.					
Tennessee, old	44¾	....	....	....	....
Tennessee, new	44½	....	....	....	....
Virginia, new	27¾	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	105½	....	....	....	....
Canton Co.	92	....	....	....	....
Cumberland	100	....	....	....	....
New York Central	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Erie	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Michigan Central	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Michigan Southern	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Illinois Central	92½	92½	92½	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	93	93	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	40¾	40¾	40¾	40	....
Do. preferred	69	69	69	....	69¾
Rock Island	109	109	109	....	108¾
St. Paul common	37	37	37	....	37
Do. preferred	69½	69	69	....	69¾
Wabash, common	....	....	....	....	15¾
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	....	127
Ohio & Mississippi	11¾	11¾	11¾	12	12
Union Pacific	....	....	....	....	95¾
Harlem	130	130½	130	....	130
Hannibal & St. Joe	14	14	14	....	13¾
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	23¾
C. C. & I. C.	....	....	....	....	35
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	68¾

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	92¾
Reading	....	....	44¾
United Cos. of N. J.	140	....	....
Phila. Trust Co.	109	....	....
Lehigh Valley	57¾	58¼	....
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	100	....	....
Central Transportation	41¾	....	....
P. C. & St. L. m. b.	....	88	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 111¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Money closed easy at 1¼@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 @4 per cent. Customs receipts $480,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $220,000. Clearings $16,000,000. Sterling weak at 488@490.

GOLD.

Gold steady at 111¾@111¾. Carrying rates 1@1 per cent. Borrowing flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds closed firm. State securities better. The day opened on the Stock Exchange with renewed depression in coal stocks and a further break. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was conspicuous in the decline and tumbled 4¾ per cent., from 109¼ to 65¾. New Jersey Central followed off with a decline of 1¾ per cent. from 90¾ to 89. These figures are the lowest made for these shares for many years and are the result of a fear that the coal combination will be broken. Delaware and Hudson Canal went off to 109¾ in sympathy with other coal shares. After midday there was a rally in these stocks which was not fully sustained. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western recovered to 67¾, and New Jersey Central to 89¾, with a subsequent reaction to 88¾ and 88¼ respectively. During the morning the market was loose from coal stocks and advanced from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. Lake Shore advanced from 53 to 53¾; Northwestern preferred from 68½ to 68¾; St. Paul 37¼ to 37¾; preferred from 69¼ to 70 and Western Union from 98¼ to 98¾. Ohio and Mississippi went off from 11¾ to 11½ and later rose to 11¾. At second call the whole list became weak and outside of the coal stocks the market declined from ¼ to 1¾ per cent., the latter was a sharp change for the loss of business there was a sharp change for the latter in stock speculation, prices advancing from ½ to ¾ per cent. Lake Shore rose to 53¾; preferred to 69¾; Northwestern common to 40¾; preferred to 69¾ and Mississippi to 12. Pacific Mail to 23¾. Western Union to 98¾ and Lake Shore to 53¾. There were some exceptions to the general improvement. New Jersey Central declined to 89¼ and closed at 89¾. Michigan Central fell off to 44¾ and closed at 44¾. Hannibal and St. Joseph common declined to 13 and preferred to 27. United States Express declined to 74. Delaware, Lackawanna and West ern closed at 67¾. Transactions 198,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Pacific Mail, 13,000 Western Union, 3,800 Northwestern, 19,000 Erie, 8,000 Lake Shore, 20,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 9,000 Michigan Central, 35,000 Delaware Lackawanna and Western and 9,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Telegraph	99½	Rock Island	108
Quicksilver	13¾	St. Paul	37¾
Do. preferred	69¾	Do. preferred	69¾
Pacific Mail	23	Toledo & Wabash	7
Mariposa	6	Do. preferred	15
Do. preferred	6¼	Ft. Wayne	102¾
Adams Express	110¼	Terre Haute	5
Wells-Fargo Ex	93	Do. preferred	15¼
American Ex	58¼	Chicago & Alton	101¾
U. S. Express	73¼	Do. preferred	106
New York Central	106	Ohio & Mississippi	11¾
Erie	13¼	Del. & Lacka'na	97½
Do. preferred	28	Atlantic & P.	10¾
Harlem	123¾	Missouri Pacific	68
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref	35
Michigan Central	44¾	Indiana Central	20
Panama	132	Burlington & Q	113
Lake Shore	53¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	14
Illinois Central	93¾	Union Pacific stock	69¾
Cleveland & Pitts	93¾	Central Pac. bonds	107¾
Northwestern	40¾	Union Pac. bonds	104¾
Do. preferred	69¾	Do. land grants	104
C. C. C. & I.	35	Do. sink'g fund bds	94¼
N. J. Central	89¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¾	New 5's	118¾
5-20's, 1865, reg	118	10-40's, registered	118¾
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	10-40's, coupons	119
5-20's, 1867	119¾	Currency 6's	125¾
5-20's, 1868	121½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44¾	Virginia, old	28
Tennessee, new	44½	Missouri 6's	105½
Virginia, new	27¾		

LONDON, July 26, 5 P. M.—The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £267,000. Silver 50¼d. Consols 94⅞. United States bonds—10-40's, 108⅝. Railroad securities —Erie 12⅝.

PARIS, July 26.—Rentes 107 francs 5 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 26.—United States bonds—New 5's 103½.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—Gold 111¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 5@5.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1876. }

Business among the wholesale and commission houses to-day presented about the usual features, which have already been described in these reports at considerable length. A very moderate amount of business is done in the most active branches of trade, and many important lines are noted for their utter stagnation and depression. The only prominent exception to this state of things is the petroleum interest, which displays activity and buoyancy such as has not been experienced for some years past.

In values the prominent features are a renewed weakness in oats, the general down ward tendency of values in produce, and a recovery in sugars. Petroleum was rather feverish and fluctuating, but retained the high range of values previously attained. In dry-goods there is nothing new to note beyond the opening of fall styles of prints at 7c. Other lines of trade present no changes of importance.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,057	Apples, bbls	66
Corn, bus	150	Cheese, boxes	1,200
Oats, bus	6,550	Butter, pkgs	22
Bacon, pcs	2,471	Potatoes, bus	333
Bacon, tcs	1,000		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,555	7,750	16,305
Apples, bbls	247	67	1,405
Cheese, boxes	1,219	82	2,145
Corn, bush	3,041	6,387	9,947
Wheat, bush	2,320	1,180	3,500
Rye, bush	1,058	274	1,332
Oats, bush	23,700	52,476	76,176
Butter, pkgs	193	206	399
Beans, bush	128	9,550	17,678
Bacon, tcs	627	515	1,142
Potatoes, bush	1,991	4,090	6,081
Hay, bales	281	....	281

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade in all kinds of grain is sluggish and limited in volume with both wheat and oats quite weak while corn was steady. There are some offerings of wheat but millers are slow to make bids. Prime new Tennessee white and amber will be offered to arrive at 80 @ 85 and $1 20 respectively without finding purchasers. No. 2 red Indiana and Ohio winter sold at 95. We quote nominally at $1 18@1 20 for prime Indiana red winter; $1 16@1 15 for Ohio and Pennsylvania; lower grades very hard to sell at any price, ruling nominally at 90@$1 10. Corn continues in rather light supply but the demand is more than proportionately small, and values are nominally steady. We quote sales at 58@60c for prime yellow Kansas; 57@58c for Ohio and State do; 56@57c for high mixed; 54@56c for low mixed. Rar is quiet at 54@55c for prime yellow; 50@52c for high mixed. Oats were weaker under receipts for the past week of nearly 40,000 bushels. We heard of a sale of 1 car Ohio white at 35½c but also several cars were sold at 33c, and to-day that figure was about the best bid obtainable. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 31@ 33c; white do 33@36c; white western 36@39c. Barley is out of market and quotations are wholly nominal at 75@$1 00, as to quality. Rye is inactive and wholly nominal at 70@ 75c per bushel. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—There continues to be rather dull and weak market except in choice brands which are picked up rapidly with moderate freedom at yesterday's quotations. Rates current as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 3 white wheat flour, $4 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $5 00; red wheat flour $5 50@6 75; in sacks 25c off per barrel. Top jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady, as follows: Choice brands of family flour, $6 00@6 50; fancy, $6 50@ 7; extra, $7@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@ 6 50; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; fancy St. Louis $6 25@6 50; choice patents $6 50@7; fancy do $7@7 50; Graham $5 50 @6 25; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oat meal $5 75 @6 ₱ barrel; kegs $5 00; rye flour $5 00 ₱ barrel.

HAY—The market is dull and wholly nominal here including on track having taken no receipts for the week past. Quotations for loose hay in wagons range from $16 00@18 00 for timothy, and for mixed $10 00@15 00 for common. The business in baled is fairly from store and on tracks at $17 00@18 00 for prime timothy. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Timothy No. 1, $17 00@ 18 00; timothy No. 2 $15 00@16 00; upland prairie $10 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—Trade is moderately active at former prices. We quote jobbing prices from store for bran at $14 50@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@ 21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market continues weak and rather demoralized by the large receipts of poor stock which has to be crowded on the market for fear of decaying. One sale of this kind was made of fourteen bbls at 15c per bbl. Prime sound eating apples can be sold at better prices but the bulk of sales were made below 50c per bbl. We quote at $1 00@1 25 for choice; 75@$1 for common.

BEANS—The market is out of market and prices are entirely nominal at 80@90c per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The demand continues fairly active and steady under the reviving influence of the cooler weather, and the trade is quite active in choice and fancy grades at firm values. The fancy creamery grades are in demand fully up to the supply, and all the receipts were sold readily at 25c as the ruling figure. Choice packed at 20c was steady with a good demand. We quote choice packed in tubs and boxes at 18@20c; prime 14@16c; low grades 10@12c. The New York *Bulletin* reviews that market as follows: Western, while in relatively the same position as the state, has shown a poorer average condition, owing to its more extended travel and consequent greater exposure to the heat, which was not in all cases counteracted by ice-house care. Such as did work through all right and in prime order sold just when was wanted by a certain portion of the trade, and readily brought 20c. Still one or two of the fine dairy lots a trifle higher; but there has been scarcely enough of these grades to establish a market, the bulk selling at 18c and under, and many lots held for some time at 16@16c have been necessarily, under the crowding of additional supplies, sold at 2@3c lower. Still, at this cost a great many buyers have been found, and business foots up pretty fair and of a general character. On home account the distribution has been quite large and free, and for local use, including the call from packers, while exporters have taken fair amounts both for England and the Continent, and we understand a little stock went to the provinces, as affording a better margin than Canadian butter nearer at hand."

CHEESE—The market is fairly steady and a tolerably active jobbing trade has been secured on prime factory grades. We quote new Ohio factory at 8@9½c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good. The Eastern markets are very much demoralized, but the cooler weather affords a hope that it may recover strength soon.

DRIED FRUITS—Are out of season and quotations are nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 2@5c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12½@13c; quarters and trimmed 11@12c; unpeeled 6@7c. Huckleberries 11@12c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 15 @20c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 25 @30c; unpitted 8@9c per lb.

EGGS—The market was easy and sluggish at former prices. We quote strictly fresh at 14@ 14½c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—There is a quiet trade at steady prices. Choice are quoted 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 30@60c.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—There is a moderately good demand, but prices were decidedly easy as a general rule. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $1 50; onions $2 00 ₱ barrel; cabbage $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel; cucumbers $1 50 ₱ bushel; blackberries $2 25@3 00 ₱ bushel; 25c@30 ₱ bucket; whortleberries $1 00 ₱ bucket; peaches $2 00@ 2 25 ₱ box for choice; $1 25@1 65 for common; watermelons $10 00@15 00 ₱ hundred.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady, with domestic ruling at 20@22c ₱ lb; new California 25c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The market is quiet and easy. We quote live chickens at 55@60c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—There was a fair demand for prime sound stock, and the market was steady and moderately active at former prices. We quote prime at $2 25@2 50 per barrel; $1 50@2 00 for common grades.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The market continues fairly active under a moderate jobbing demand, which is so strong as to keep the leading houses actively employed. Prices were steady as quoted yesterday. Receipts continue moderate.

BACON—The market is active and steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 12c ₱ lb for sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14½c. Sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, were steady at 10c. Dried beef, sugar cured, is advanced to 15½c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@ 7 50.

LARD—The market was active and unchanged. We quote refined lard in tierces 12½@ ₱ lb in half bbls 13c ₱ lb; in buckets 13½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb cadd ies 14c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 15c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 15c ₱ lb; in 1-lb cans 16½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote No. 1 at 90c per gallon; No. 2 at 80c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@68c; miners' oil, white winter, 58c; yellow winter 55c.

MESS PORK—Barre was a steady feeling with light business at $21 00@21 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote candles, clarified, rendered, 8½@8¾c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

The jobbing trade in the leading staples was moderately steady, the principal alteration being a recovery of a portion of the decline in sugars. In the New York market there was up to within a day or two a very lively business in refined sugar, when the demand suddenly abated, and since there has been only a fair trade. Nothing has been done for export, except moderate sales for Canada, such as are being made by the whole. Coffee is about steady at the decline, which took place Monday evening. The stocks at the ports have continued to be considerably larger than last year at the present date, being 194,759 bags, against 73,908 at this date in 1875. The stock in New York at present is 106,000 bags, against 36,000 at this time last year. The stock in second hands is a few days ago was stated at 143,177 bags. There is then a stock in New York of about 205,000 bags in first and second hands, which is very much larger than the supply on hand at this time last year. In New York is shown a very marked difference in prices, compared with a year ago brought about by the dullness of trade and the excessive stocks. The stock in Baltimore is also larger than last year, the excess, relatively speaking, being fully as great as in New York. Last year at this time the stock in Baltimore was 28,871 bags; now it is 62,020 bags. Molasses, tea, rice, spices, &c., are steady and unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	23 c	Standard A	11¾@11¾c
Choice Rio	22 c	Standard B	11¼@11¾c
Prime Rio	21 c	Extra C	10¾@11c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yel	10¼c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	10 c
Java	29@30 c	Franklin, in bbls	12½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12½c
Rio, in papers	26@28 c	Crushed	12 c
25 grades do, 24	25 c	Powdered	12 c
Rio, in bulk 21	@25½c	Granulated	12 c
Java, in papers	30 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Java, in bulk	32 c	Str'y ch. N. O.	85c
Teas.		Prime	62@63c
Young Hyson	25@41 c	Good	50@55c
Gunpowder	35c@	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Japan	30c@	Sugar drips	60@62c
Oolong	25c@	Lower grades	35@50c
Fancy	1 00		
Souchong	30c@	Irish soap, ₱ box	4 25
	75	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Rice.		Bath's best, bbls	5 75
Choice Carl'a	6¼@7	Gold do	4 50
Patna	7 @7½c	Kangaroo	4 50
Rangoon	6 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	4 25
Louisiana	6 c	German mottled do	7½c
Starch, ₱ lb.		California, ₱ box	4 25
Pearl	3½@4 c	*Soda.*	
Silver gloss	9 c	Bi-carb, in bxs	4½@5½ c
Corn	7½@10c	Bi-carb, in 10 lb pkgs	5½c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in 5 lb pkgs	6½c
Cloves	50 c	Sal soda, ground	2½c
Allspice	15 c	*Candles.*	
Cassia	33@35 c	Star, full wt	16@17 c
Nutmegs	1 25	Stearine	13½c
Pepper	19@20 c	Mould	12½ c

FISH—The market is moderatively inquve. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore mackerel	22 00	Pickerel, hf-bbls	3 50
No. 2 do	11 00	Lake trout, hf-bls	4 50
Large No. 3 do	12 00	Cod, ₱ lb	5½c
No. 3 medium	10 00	codfish, ₱ lb	3½c
White fish	5 50	Boneless codfish	6½c
California salmon, hf-bbls	9 00	Halibut do	10½c
Labrador herring, split, ₱ bbl	8 00	No. 1 herring, ₱ bx	40 c
Lake do, hf bbls	2 25	Scaled herring, do	50 c
		Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

Drug and Chemicals.

DRUGS—Trade is quiet and we have but few changes to note. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acids.		*Mag. Calc.*	
Acetic	12 @ 18	—Carb	50 @ 55
Citric	60 @ 65	—Sulph	45
Muriatic	2½ @ 3	*Oil.*	
Sulphuric	2½ @ 3	Sperm No 1, ₱ gal	2 75
Tartaric	50 @ 55	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 22 @ 2 25	Bergamot	3 50 @ 4 00
Ammonia.		—Castor	1 75 @ 2 00
Caps	20 @ 22	—Cassia	2 00 @ 2 25
Carb	18 @ 20	—Cloves	2 00
Am Carb	19 @ 21	Cod liv, gal	2 00 @ 2 75
Acet	12 @ 14	Lemon	2 50 @ 3 00
Aqua	50 @ 60	Linseed, boiled	65 @ 70
Balsams.		Linseed, raw	62 @ 65
Copaiba	45 @ 50	Olive, gal	1 75 @ 2 00
Fir	40 @ 45	Peppermint	2 50 @ 3 00
Tolu	50 @ 55	Origanum	75 @ 80
Barks.		Spearmint	2 50 @ 3 00
Cassia	27 @ 30	Sperm	2 50 @ 2 75
Cinch red	20 @ 22	Tanner's	80 @ 85
Yellow	25 @ 30	Whale, crude	75 @ 80
Quillaya, ₱ cwt	7 @ 8	Whale, bleached	85 @ 90
Berries.		Wintergreen	2 50 @ 3 00
Cubebs	18 @ 20	Opium	7 50 @ 8 00
Juniper	10 @ 12	Oil Paris, bbl	3 75 @ 4 00
Prickly Ash	15 @ 20	*Opium.*	
Blue Vitriol, ₱ lb.		Bichrom	22 @ 25
Borax	14 @ 16	Chlorate	45 @ 50
Brimstone, roll	5 @ 6	Iodide	2 85 @ 3 00
Brimstone, flour	5 @ 6	Prussiate	45 @ 50
Camphor	60 @ 65	Quinia	2 30 @ 2 40
Cantharides	1 50 @ 1 75	Quinsulphate	2 30 @ 2 40
Chamomile	30 @ 35	Rochelle salts	35 @ 40
Cream Tartar	35 @ 40	Saltpetre	10 @ 12
Epsom salts	3 @ 4	Soda ash	4 @ 5
Ergot	1 50 @ 1 75	Soda	4 @ 5
Gamboge	1 25 @ 1 50	Sulphate iron	4 @ 5
Gelatine	1 25 @ 1 50	Muriate acid	2½ @ 3
Glauber salts	3 @ 4	Nitrate acid	10 @ 12
Ginger, African	14 @ 16	Chloride calcium	75 @ 80
Ginger, Jamaica	20 @ 25	Pure ammonia	20 @ 25
Mace	1 20 @ 1 25	Lump alum	4 @ 5
Madder	14 @ 16	Ferro. cast in 20 days	5 @ 6

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &c.—The market is very quiet but prices are well sustained. The following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

	Per lb.
White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	10 c
Do, pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	10½c
Do, fancy brands from	7½@12 00 ₱ bar.
White lead dry (strict'y pure) in kegs	10 c
Orange mineral	12 @15 c
Pure red lead	9 @10 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	10 c
Vielle Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	7 @8 c
Putty	3 @4 c
Spirits turpentine, per gall, in bar. lots	40 @42 c

ASHES—The market is dull and unchanged. Soda ash, refined, $4 00@4 25 ₱ cwt. for high test commercial; 2½@3c ₱ lb; black potash 5½@ 6c; potash 6½@7c; pearl ash 5½@6c; nitrate of soda $3 50@3 75; manganese $9 50@ flour spar $2 50@3 00.

Petroleum.

July 26.—The market was active and rather feverish, opening with an advance in crude, but subsequently undergoing a reaction, a portion of which was recovered, and the market closed at about the closing quotations of yesterday.

CRUDE—The market to-day has been somewhat feverish. It opened apparently strong at $2 45¾ bid for Columbia and United, with no sellers, and advanced to $2 45. At this point offerings were made freely, causing a reaction with rather a rapid fall in price to $2 41¾. Here it steadied and $2 41¾ was then bid, and it has since been held at that figure for cold. $2 42¾ being bid for certificates dated to-morrow. Shipment has sold at $2 61¾ and $2 62½ is now asked.

REFINED—Was strong and showed an advancing tendency early in the day, but any material appreciation in prices was checked by the wavering of the crude market. The general condition of business was active at yesterday's quotations. We quote standard white on the cars 14½c for round lots. Gear rules 14½@15c; naphtha 17¾@17¾c. Philadelphia and Baltimore deliveries are at 17¾@17¾c.

OIL BARRELS—Are firm and active at $1 55@ 1 60 for city made; $1 40@1 45 for country do.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 26, closing 2¾.—A further advance of ⅛c was made to-day and the market closed buoyantly with a decidedly more active export inquiry. Sales of 5,000 barrels refined at 17¾c; 2,500 barrels do (special) at 17¾c; 5,000 barrels 120 reds at 17¾c; 2,500 barrels for Philadelphia at 17¾c; 5,000 barrels for Baltimore delivery at 17¾c; 5,000 barrels do at 17 9-16c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 9¾c and 10¾c in shipping order; refined 17¾@17¾c; cases 24¾@25c; naphta 10¾c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 17¾c; at Philadelphia 17¾c.

OIL CITY, July 26.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: At the opening the first dealings in United were at $2 36¾@2 37¾, the former price for old certificates and the latter for good dates. These prices, however, were the ruling ones for only a short time, the holders having evidently come to expect a daily advance of 5@10c. At $2 40 the transactions were quite numerous, but the number of buyers being largely in excess of the sellers, the price gradually advanced and at the close there were sales at $2 42¾, which was the prevailing price. For Union there was some demand, but quotations were hard to establish. Shipments continues firm and advances with the price of crude. The quotations to-day were $2 35@2 62½, according to delivery. The total sales were 90,000 barrels.

PARKERS, July 26.—Market strong; United $2 45; Union $2 42½@2 43½; Conduit $2 45; Universal $2 65.

TITUSVILLE, July 26.—Market firm at $2 50@ 2 51½.

ROUSEVILLE, July 26.—Market very firm with no sellers at $2 60 bid.

TIDIOUTE, July 26.—Market very strong; but little offering; held at $2 35¾@2 55.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 26.—Petroleum firm; crude 95c; refined 17¾@17¾c; high test refined 18¾c; naptha 10¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Petroleum higher; crude in barrels 13½@13¾c; refined 17¾@17¾c.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Petroleum strong; crude 13¾@95c; refined 17¾c.

LONDON, July 26.—Refined petroleum 13¾d.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Petroleum firm; standard white, 10d degrees test, 13¾d; prime white State test 10¾c.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Crude receipts A. V. R. R.	3,092
Refined shipments A. V. R. R.	3,814

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1876. }

CATTLE.

As noted yesterday, the run of local cattle has been rather in excess of the demand, which caused a dull, weak and lower market. However, the surplus stock was, for the most part disposed of, either to local dealers, or for Eastern shipment. The sales reported below will show the pr

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 27, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	W. ND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.165	56	93	.....	Calm.	Foggy.
2 P.M.	30.119	76	37	N.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.	30.146	69	70	N. E.	Light.	Fair.

Mean barometer....30.144 Highest thermom 79
Mean thermom.... 67.5 Lowest thermom ..53.5
Rainfall..... 0.41

Appealing Butchers.

Alderman Edgar, of the First ward, Allegheny, having given judgment against a number of Allegheny butchers for mercantile tax, the following persons have appealed to the courts, on the ground that the assessment of such a tax against them is illegal: Ehrhardt Linder, Louis Mattern, George Tresser, George Deckenhart, Wm. Beilstein, C. Breining.

Obituary.

The many friends of Mr. Edmund Bostwick, brother of Chauncey Bostwick, Esq., City Water Assessor, will regret to learn of his death, which occurred last evening at his residence on Forty-first street. The deceased was prostrated by sunstroke a short time ago, and when he had nearly recovered from the effects of the stroke a fever set in and caused his death. The bereaved family have our deepest sympathy in their affliction.

The Colored Camp Meeting.

The Camp Meeting of the colored Methodists, at Castle Shannon, is now in full tide of success, and many visitors attend daily. Yesterday was a big day on the grounds. There was an ox-roast and a starlight social. The Fifteenth street mission and the Fifth avenue mission Sunday schools visited the grounds, and the young folks enjoyed themselves hugely. There were many visitors to the Zoological Garden. The ox-roast will continue to-day, and all will be welcome.

A Centennial Regatta.

The Lawrence Boat Club have secured the services of the celebrated Lawrence Band, numbering sixteen pieces, for their Centennial regatta, which takes place on the Allegheny river, at Forty-third street bridge, Saturday, July 29, 1876. A grand time is expected. The club are endeavoring to make this the Centennial event of the season. Ten entries have been made, and as it is open to Western Pennsylvania, several more are expected. Thomas, of Oil City, talks of entering for the race. The distance will be for two miles—one from Forty-third street and return.

A Graceless Scamp.

Thomas Knox, a colored man was sent, by the Mayor, to the Workhouse yesterday for sixty days, where it is to be hoped he will be made of service to the county. On Tuesday evening, in the East End, seeing an old man carrying two carpet sacks from the depot, he kindly (?) offered assistance and took one of the sacks. At a favorable opportunity he "lit out," The owner, R. H. Hampshire, being nearly eighty years of age could not follow but Officer Herron captured the thief. Knox was recently released from the Workhouse where he served a term for burglary.

Committed for Trial.

Kate Richter, the domestic in the employ of Mr. Louis Swab, on Buena Vista street, Allegheny, who was arrested some days ago by Officer Blakely, on suspicion of stealing certain articles from the house of her employer, had a hearing before Mayor Phillips yesterday. She acknowledged to the officer that she took a well known character whom the police were after where the stolen articles were and that he secured articles to the value of $275. This was done in the forenoon, and the following evening to share the plunder, but her arrest was affected before then. She was committed to jail in default of $500 bail for trial at court.

Burglary at Verona.

On Tuesday night burglars entered Voelker's Hotel, at Verona borough, and stole $80 from the safe and four or five dollars from the money till. Mr. Voelker says he locked the safe just before he retired to bed, and tried it two or three times to see it was all right. The outside door was opened with a key, but the inside door was broken open. Although the key was found in the money till, left on the road near the house. All the doors were found in correct order in the morning. A pane of one of the windows at the side of the house was partly erased, and it is supposed that thieves gained an entrance at that point. In addition to the money, some whisky and others liquors were stolen.

Alleged Murderer Arrested.

The Sheriff of Cambria county, placed in the Central Station last night, safe keeping, and until this morning, a prisoner named William Young, who is charged with the murder on Patrick O'Brien, a switch tender at Gallitzen. The murder was committed on the night of the 24th of May last, by a party of disguised men supposed to belong to the order of "Molly Maguires." Two of the alleged perpetrators were arrested and are now in Cambria county jail awaiting trial. Young escaped and succeeded in eluding the officers until yesterday, when he was found near Noblestown, where he has been working for a number of months. He will be taken to Ebensburg to-day.

Action for a Reward.

The Erie *Dispatch*, of yesterday, says: "On Monday Mr. Roger O'Mara, the Pittsburgh detective, commenced an action against Mr. R. C. Hallett for the recovery of $50, before Alderman Swalley. This amount, he claims, was offered as a reward for the capture of James Clark, who stroke into the 9 Cent Store, doing thing like a year ago Clark was arrested in Pittsburgh, brought to this city, and at the last term of Quarter Sessions plead guilty and was sent to the penitentiary. Mr. Hallett, as we understand, is out of town, and we do not know the line of defense set up in resisting payment. The Alderman rendered judgment for the amount yesterday morning in execution, but we are not apprised of the result.

Ninth Reserves Reunion.

The reunion of this veteran organization at New Brighton to-morrow promises to be a successful and highly interesting affair in every respect. From present indications the number of veterans who will participate on the occasion will exceed five hundred. The citizens of New Brighton have made ample preparations, and all who attend may rest assured that they will have a hearty reception, as the hospitality of the people there is proverbial. The buildings in the place will be "bedecked, ornate and gay" with flags, streamers, etc., a bountiful dinner will be served at the car works, and, in short, nothing will be left undone by the citizens that will in any manner contribute to the comfort and pleasure of their guests.

Smallpox in Allegheny.

The ravages of smallpox in Allegheny have been worse lately than at any time during the present year. The latest cases reported are those of the family of a hotel proprietor, whose house is near the stock yards, in the Second ward. At first three sons became sick and died; then the mother was taken down with the disease, but recovered; now the father and husband is lying in the pest hospital at Claremont and another son is lying very ill at the hotel, both having a severe attack. Considerable feeling was manifested by the citizens residing near the hotel at the report that the bedding used by the patients had been purchased and carried away by a peddler. Health Officer Hock, however, says the report is untrue. He had visited the house every day, knew the names of the children of the deceased, he says, moreover, that he will see that all infected clothing is burned.

A Burglar Drowned.

On Friday night, Simon Feldt, a German farmer, living near Fayette, Pa., was awakened by a noise in the house. He jumped from his bed and heard some one run down stairs. Seizing a gun and hurrying to a window, he saw a man running across the garden whom he fired at but he jumped the fence and disappeared. A search of the house was made, and it was found that a watch had been stolen. On Saturday afternoon Wilhelmina Feldt, while drawing some water from a cistern in the wash house, saw the body of a man which, when taken out, was found to be that of a well dressed young person. The missing watch was found on him. The farmer thought he heard some one prowling in the house, but no trace of the companion of the dead burglar could be found, exc, t a light trail of blood from the garden to the center of the fence, showing that the shot had taken effect.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

This Court was in session yesterday, and transacted the following business:

Thomas P. Howard was appointed guardian of William Watson.

Estate of John Koch, deceased. Petition for sale of real estate and order of sale made.

In the matter of estate of Susan Donnell, deceased. A rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue for contempt was granted on Dr. J. Corst, administrator, a citation having been issued against him to appear on the 11th inst., and return same, and he should not file his final account, and he having failed to appear.

In the matter of the partition of the estate of James Mawhinney, deceased, an amendment of the petition was allowed.

Mary Knorr was appointed guardian of Annie Kelko Durkin.

In the matter of the petition of Joseph Walthour, guardian of Laura T. Gould, for leave to sell real estate, an order of sale was made.

In the matter of the estate of Ephraim Buffington, deceased, report of sale was confirmed *nis*, and bond of trustees approved.

Estate of Michael Hagnon. Order heretofore made regarding the mortgaging of real estate, vacated and set aside because of incorrectness of statements in the petition and of descriptions of property, a petition to this effect having been made by the administrators, who filed the former petition.

United States District Court—Judge Ketchum.

From the Erie *Dispatch*, of yesterday, we glean the following abstract of Tuesday's proceedings:

The case of Crowley vs. Simon was resumed. J. M. Stoer, Esq., argued for the defendant, and Judge Brown for the plaintiff, after which Judge Ketchum charged the jury. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $4,260 51, which includes interest according to contract.

J. S. Dailey vs. Sabin et al. Action in ejectment to determine the title to a piece of property in the city of Corry. Colonel J. Ross Thompson, counsel for plaintiff. J. W. Sprowl and C. A. Allen, Esqrs., for the defendant. On trial.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Meeting of the Executive Committee.

The executive committee of the Humane Society held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Colton in the chair.

Superintendent Street reported that during the past week some fifteen cases of cruelty, mostly reported at the office, were attended to and only two prosecutions were entered, the others being remedied by counsel and advise.

Teams in various parts of the city were found overloaded and relieved.

J. Downey was prosecuted for keeping a ferocious dog, a terror to the neighborhood. The accused was arrested and held by Alderman Larkins for a hearing to-day.

Alderman McKenna fined F. Piper ten dollars for overloading a team with sand.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Question of the Removal of the Commercial Departmen —Probable Change of Views in the Committee.

Our readers have been fully informed of the purpose of the committee having charge of the High School, to remove therefrom and locate in the Miller street building the Commercial Department. We are gratified to state that there is now such a change of views with members of the committee that the division will hardly be made. It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the Central Board of Education, the High School Committee reported, among other things, that, owing to the crowded condition of the school and the additions of pupils that would be made at the opening in September, it was absolutely necessary that one department, the Commercial, be removed and located in the Miller street building, which has been unoccupied for a year past. A majority of the Board accepted the recommendation of the committee, and gave authority to prepare for and make the change. It may be stated that outside of the members of the committee in immediate charge, few members of the Central Board were fully acquainted with the situation, and such, therefore, agreed to the recommendation of the committee.

The committee at once proceeded to make the necessary preparations for the change authorized, and appointed a sub-committee to examine the Miller street building and report what repairs were necessary and the probable cost of the same. The cost first reported was $1,350, but subsequently it was found that a new roof must be put on, this amount was increased to $1,600.

Meantime the question of the necessity and advisability of the change was discussed in the light of the result of the change, that there was no necessity for a division of the school—that room could be made for an increase of pupils—and that a disagreement would be nearly to the injury of the institution. Ways and means were pointed out to obviate the difficulty, and this brought about a further consideration of the question by the committee. Pending the consideration, the matter of the improvements and repairs needed at the Miller street building, the committee decided to visit both that and the High School building, in a body. The first named building was found to be almost a wreck and it was patent to all that very extensive repairs and improvements were necessary. Next the High School building was examined with a view of ascertaining what additional space could be obtained to accommodate an increased attendance of pupils. First there was to note that the Janitor of the school occupied two rooms in the north western corner that were intended for school room and that were exactly similar to two of the rooms in the opposite end of the building, used by the Commercial department. No part of the building was ever intended as a dwelling, and there should not be a family living in it. Next there was found the faculty room, so called, a place where the Professors met at stated intervals. This would accommodate thirty scholars, while the faculty could use the library room in the room of the Principal. [We contend that the Principal's room, also, could well be given up for school purposes rather than to divide the school. The Principal could use the Library room as well as the faculty without any detriment to the conduct of the school over the library.] In addition to all this it was contended that a large room could be made from the new hall basement at the northeast corner of the building. The hill to the east could be graded down as was done at the southern end of the building and a full sized room, with a fine entry ground, and with good light could be obtained.

After the full examination, when all these points were brought out, the matter of removal was discussed, when it was found that a majority of the committee were inclined to the opinion that the proposed division of the school was unnecessary and that it could be avoided. A motion for the rescinding of former action was made, but it was decided to make a further examination before acting finally. This will be done at the next meeting, when the matter will be finally decided. Meantime nothing will be done, and it may be taken for granted that the question of removal is a thing of the past.

INQUESTS YESTERDAY.

Suicide in Allegheny—Killed on the Railroad.

Of the inquests held by the Coroner yesterday we have the following particulars:

R. Hoehn, who kept a saloon at No. 111 Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself. Tuesday night he was on a spree, and had been drinking at other saloons in the vicinity of his own. About ten o'clock he went home and began whipping a keg of beer for his wife, who was tending bar, he retired to bed. About twelve o'clock he arose and commanded his wife not to follow him, under penalty of death, and going out of the room he locked the door after him. He had been gone about fifteen minutes when Mrs. Hoehn heard a wash kettle being tumbled about in the garret, and thinking that all was not right, she jumped out of the window and hastily proceeded to the residence of a brother of her husband and informed him of what had occurred. Mr. Hoehn at once hastened to his Pennsylvania house, which was only a few doors distant, and ascending to the garret found the saloon keeper suspended to a hook in the wall by a piece of bed-cord. The body was still warm, but life was pronounced extinct by Dr. Richey, who was hastily summoned, and reached the scene a few minutes after the body was cut down. The deceased, it seems, stood on a wash kettle while he adjusted the fatal noose and then kicked the vessel from beneath him. Mr. Hoehn was forty-five years of age. He leaves a wife but no children. He was not an intemperate man, and had not been under the influence of liquor for some time before. The jury rendered a verdict according to the facts here stated.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of the man who was killed near the Outer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Tuesday night. The deceased was named Patrick Carney, and had been an inmate of the West Penn Hospital for about three weeks. He had been in the habit of going down among the trains in the yard, and the Superintendent of the hospital had threatened to send him away if he did not stop it. He was not altogether right in his mind. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was about sixty-three years of age.

An inquest was held on the body of Joseph Gordon, who was run over near McCandless Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Tuesday evening, and died yesterday of his injuries. It appears that as the Arnold Park Accommodation, coming west, neared McCandless Station, the engineer discovered a man lying with his legs across the track. An effort was made to check the train, but before this could be done the engine had passed over the unfortunate man, severing his legs from the body just above the knees. As soon as the train was checked the injured man was carried into a house near by, where he was attended by Drs. Hannah and Clark, who dressed his injuries. Gordon, it was ascertained, was employed at the Lucy furnace, and had been drinking to excess. It is supposed that he was overcome and laid down on the railway track to take a sleep. The verdict was "accidental death."

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A Deliverance of the U. P. Church Against Them.

The Monongahela Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church has decided that church sessions cannot admit members of secret societies to their communion without violating the church standards. The case originated in the Seventh church of this city, where two young men—one an Odd Fellow and the other a Good Templar, and both Orangemen, were deemed admission to membership. The session referred the matter to Presbytery, and that body in turn referred it to a committee consisting of Rev. William J. Reid, Rev. John Galley, and Mr. Alexander Wilson, for examination and report. This committee, at a recent meeting of Presbytery, presented a very lengthy report, in which they held it was a violation of the rules of the Church for a member to belong to an oath-bound organization. In its report the committee condemns both Free Masons and Odd Fellows, as tending to corrupt the public conscience in relation to religious and social duties.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which the Presbytery adopted:

Resolved, 1. That the standards of the United Presbyterian Church are opposed to secret oath-bound associations, and that if they are strictly enforced, members of secret oath-bound associations cannot be received into the membership of the church.

2. That the sessions under the care of this Presbytery be counseled in enforcing the articles of our testimony on secret orders, as well as in enforcing all our other distinctive principles, to exercise such "wise discretion as may be for the peace and edification of the church."

BASE BALL.

The Alleghenys Defeat the Buckeyes.

A lively, rattling game was played at the Park yesterday afternoon by the Alleghenys and the Buckeyes of Columbus. There was a large number of spectators present. As will be seen by the score the Alleghenys boys laid out their opponents to the tune of 7 to 2:

SCORE:

ALLEGHENYS.	O.	R.	BUCKEYES.	O.	R.
Quest, 2d b.....	2		2 Burke, s. s	2	1
Bolin, c. f.....	2		0 Bolin, c. f	1	0
McKelvey, p.....	2		1 Foran, 1st b	1	4
Cummings, 3d b.	3		1 Simmons, r. f.....	1	0
Hall, l. f.....	3		1 Strifel, 2d b.....	1	0
Hagan, r. f.....	3		0 Barnie, c.	2	0
Lane, c.	3		1 Doescher, 3d b...	0	0
Sommer, 1st b.	5		0 Nolan, p.....	2	0
Ham, c. f.....	2		1 Mansel, l. f.....	3	1
	27	7		27	2

SCORE BY INNINGS:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alleghenys.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	—7
Buckeyes.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

THE DEMOCRACY.

A Single Convention Decided On.

The Democratic County Committee met at the St. Charles Hotel, yesterday forenoon, to consider the proposition to hold two conventions, instead of one, for nominating a county ticket.

John H. Bailey, Esq., was in the chair and explained the purpose of the meeting.

After considerable discussion and numerous propositions, it was finally decided that there should be but one county convention—to convene at nine o'clock on the morning of August 8th.

The committee resolved to hold their convention in Lafayette Hall, instead of the Court House, and the sum of $40 was raised for the purpose of paying for the use of the hall.

It was agreed that the Chairman of the County Committee should not designate temporary chairmen of the conventions, but simply select persons to call the conventions to order.

The committee then adjourned.

Burglars Bagged.

At half-past one o'clock this morning officer Cronin saw three men behind the counter in the saloon of Stevens & Hancock, on Fifth avenue. They were near the cigar case, and appeared to be helping themselves to the goods therein contained. Officers Sol. Coulson and Bombaugh were notified, and on the arrival of the three officers took a position in front of the saloon the other two ran around to the rear, in Virgin alley. The burglars hearing this time taken alarm and fled, but after a search two of them were captured. They proved to be James Crilley and Wm. Richards. In the possession of Crilley was found a tin box in which Mr. Hancock states that he left eight dollars in small change when he closed the house last night. The box was empty, and it is supposed the thief spilled the money in his flight. The burglars entered the house through a window in the rear of the house, by forcing open the shutters, breaking out a pane of glass and removing the nails with which the window was secured. The prisoners were locked up at the Central Station. A member of the firm will make an information against them this morning.

THE GRAIN ELEVATOR.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—Election of Directors—Earnings and Expenses for the Year.

The stockholders of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company met at the office of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, No. 41 Fifth avenue, at ten o'clock A. M., July 26, 1876.

On motion, Mr. Robert Dickey was called to the chair and T. L. Rodgers appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The annual report was then read by the President, and on motion was accepted and ordered to be published.

An election for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year was then held. The following persons having received the requisite number of votes were declared elected, viz: R. K. Wilson, Daniel Wallace, David McCandless, D. W. C. Bidwell, Wm. McCreery, John Scott, Wm. F. Shinn.

On motion, adjourned.

T. L. RODGERS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR CO., PITTSBURGH, July 24, 1876.

To the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Company:

GENTLEMEN—Your Board of Directors submit the following report of the operations of the company for the past year, and the condition of its affairs on June 30th ult.

The earnings and expenses of the year ending June 30, 1876, compared with those of the preceding year are as follows, viz:

EARNINGS.

On what account.	1875-6.	1874-5.	Inc.	Dec.
Elevating & storage	$18,831 46	$24,543 84	.....	$5,732 38
Shaling corn.....	518 43	403 09	115 37	.....
Bagging grain.....	3,726 99	1,978 33	1,748 66	.....
Chopping feed.....	3,776 46	2,000 23	1,176 23	.....
Other sources..	205 18	570 08	.....	364 90
Totals..	$27,038 55	$29,045 57	.....	$6,007 02

EXPENSES.

	1875-6.	1874-5.	Inc.	Dec.
Operating expenses..	$15,428 76	$17,839 45	.....	$2,410 69
Improvi..	1,557 65	1,946 59	.....	388 94
Ground r'nt	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....
Taxes.....	2,384 57	3,117 25	.....	732 68
Legal exp's.	2 00	.....	$2 00	.....
Total.....	$20,872 98	$24,403 29	.....	$3,530 31
Net earnings.....	6,165 57	5,642 28	523 29	.....

The quantity of grain stored and handled during the year, compared with that of the preceding year, is as follows, viz:

Kind of grain.	1875-6.	1874-5.	Inc.	Dec.
Wheat, bush.....	273,588	129,314	144,274	.....
Corn, bush.....	141,161	173,095	.....	31,934
Rye, bush	64,146	32,500	31,500	.....
Oats, bush.....	434,877	818 236	.....	383,359
Barley, bush....	258,346	136,169	122,180	.....
Total.....	1,172,114	1,289,363	.....	117,249

It will be noticed that the total amount of grain handled has decreased 9 1-10 per cent., and the gross earnings decreased about the same accurately 10 per cent. While there has been a general decrease in the amount of grain handled, the decrease in the amount of oats is 383,359 bushels, or about 46 per cent., while there has been an increase in wheat, corn and barley of 298,044 bushels.

A strong appeal was made to your Board at the beginning of the grain season last fall to make a reduction in handling and storage, it being claimed that with such a reduction, the amount of grain handled would be so increased as to make a larger net income to the company, but the result shows that this anticipation has not been realized, as the amount of grain handled in the aggregate has been less, and but for the fact that there has been an increase in the number of bushels shipped, and a consequent increase in earnings, there has been more than a corresponding reduction in expenses, so that the net earnings show an increase over those of the previous year of $523 29, the actual net earnings having amounted to 3 per cent. on the capital stock, but owing to the fact that from the cost of improvements and reduced insurance the latter part of the year the profits of there was an actual loss, resulting in a deficit at the end of last year of $2,500 57. The amount remaining to the credit of profit and loss at the end of this year and applicable to dividends is but $3,022 72, quite too low a point on the capital. There has been expended in additional machinery and improvements during the past year the sum of $1,557 65 as follows:

For new forty-six inch chopping mill, with shafting, belting and setting up..	$77 31
For injector and heater.....	125 00
Paid on engine used for driving chopping machinery.....	464 80
Paid for three Babcock fire extinguishers.....	90 00
Total.....	$1,557 65

which was necessarily charged to operating expenses.

No further expenditures of this character are likely to be needed during the ensuing year.

There has been paid for taxes, etc., on repairs the sum of $888 32 for renewal of driving belts, and it is anticipated that an equal amount will have to be expended during the coming year.

The income account of the company for the past year shows as follows:

Earnings as per statement.....	$27,038 55
Expenses as per statement.....	20,872 98
Net earnings for the year.....	$ 6,165 57
From which deduct deficit to end of previous year.....	2,503 47
Leaves applicable to dividends as above.....	$ 3,662 10

Represented as follows:

Cash in hands of Treasurer....	$ 7,942 55
Freight charges uncollected..	1,108 76
Uncollected earnings.....	1,041 58
Earnings on grain in store.....	352 00
Taxes last six months, 1876, paid..	1,030 67
	$13,572 06
Less accounts payable.....	$9,451 21
Dividends uncalled for.....	476 13
	$ 9,909 96
Balance as above.....	$ 3,662 10

There has been no dividend declared during the year, but it is probable that the net profits will be justified in declaring a dividend of two per cent. at the end of the present month.

The property of the company is in good condition, excepting two of the main belts, which will probably require renewal during the coming year.

Your Board can add nothing to its previous remarks in regard to the causes of the great depression in your business, as you are all aware that it is not confined to the grain trade, but that all branches of business and you can only hope for greater prosperity, as it returns to the general business of the country.

Your Board take pleasure in recommending the continued efficiency of the operating officers during the past year.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. P. SHINN, President.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

REPUBLICAN meetings for organization are being arranged for many wards of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

YESTERDAY was the second anniversary of the great flood in Allegheny city and vicinity, when 13 persons were drowned.

AN Alderman and a Constable of Allegheny were arrested and confined in the lock-up in the city proper yesterday on charges preferred.

HON. W. G. HAWKINS, President Judge of the Orphans' Court, and family, have returned from their sojourn at Cresson Springs.

THE brewers, liquor dealers, bottlers and saloon keepers will hold their second annual picnic at Castle Shannon Grove on Monday next.

COMPANY E, Duquesne Greys, last evening elected the following officers: Captain, Charles Seibert; First Lieutenant, C. W. Leschutz; Second Lieutenant, Henry H. Frick.

A MAN named Barnes, employed at the Clinton Iron mills, nearly died on Tuesday from the effects of a cold bath which he took immediately after leaving his workplace. It is said that Wm. Lockard, of Greene county, be declared a bankrupt.

THE Allegheny musical marching club of the Thirty-sixth ward, Temperanceville, and Union township, have ordered four hundred uniforms and caps, which indicates lively demonstrations for the campaign.

THE State Board of Public Charities are now in this city, making an annual inspection of the various institutions under their control. Dixmont, the County Jail, the Penitentiary and the Reform School have been visited.

MRS. WALKER, wife of the Hon. R. C. Walker, formerly of Elizabeth, and sister of Hon. James G. Blaine, has been visiting the family of Jacob H. Miller, Esq., of Allegheny. She is on her way home from a visit to ex-Speaker Blaine, and reports him as slowly recovering.

SUPERINTENDENT STREET of the Humane Society says that complaints of cruelty to animals are now more frequently made at the office than ever before. He also reports that citizens are showing increased interest in the work of the Society, and many call there to be informed about it.

THE United States jurors at Erie, Tuesday afternoon, presented District Attorney A. B. Force, of that city, with a handsome cane, from Perry's old flag-ship Lawrence. The stick has a heavy gold head, bearing an appropriate inscription. Captain John A. Fox, of this city, made the presentation speech.

JOHN KING, who left his home in Mercer about seven years ago to "try his luck" in the West, arrived in Allegheny yesterday broken in health, nearly blind, and altogether penniless. Robert Mcconnigle, of the Poor Board, helped the traveler on his way. He lived in Dallas, Texas, during his absence, and was doing well until his eyesight failed.

YESTERDAY afternoon two Allegheny saloon keepers were arrested for violating the license law, on oath of Chief of Police Hoss. John McCagh, proprietor of a saloon in the Ninth ward, is accused of selling liquor on Sunday, and Alex. Foster, of the Sixth ward, is charged with selling liquor to habitual drunkards. They gave bail for a hearing before Mayor Phillips.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made whereby one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas will be enabled to sit, for the purpose of naturalization, every Saturday, from ten o'clock in the morning until all the cases for that day are disposed of. This will be a great accommodation to those who intend to "take out their papers" in time for the November elections.

MRS. KAMBERLY, with an infant, arrived at the Union Depot on Tuesday morning, in search of her husband or his relatives, who are said to live in this city. She is a stranger here, and the agent and the Mayor sent her to the office of the Guardians of the Poor, who declined to do anything for her, she says, except to send her to the Poor Farm. The officers at the Union Depot gave her charity.

SAMUEL ROBINSON, a colored man, was stricken down with palpitation of the heart in the latter part of last week, while attending church service. Tuesday last he died of the disease at his home on Webster and Townsend streets. The deceased formerly kept a restaurant in the Court House, was the caterer of the Pittsburgh club for twelve years, and was engaged as cook for the headquarter tents of the Fourteenth Regiment during their encampment at Philadelphia next month. He was about fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and four children.

THE Petroleum *Intelligencer*, of Wednesday, says: "Mr. Isaac Wallace will go to Europe from his refinery in this city some 500 barrels of oil, which he has sold deliverable in Richmond, Va., for the Bremen market. The shipment goes to Richmond *via* Huntington by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, at a cost, all expenses included, of $1 12 per barrel, which is exactly 30½ cents less than the Baltimore & Ohio road asks for carrying it to Baltimore. The B. & O. will carry a barrel of lard to Baltimore for 48 cents, and yet will charge 42½ for a barrel of oil, both being fourth-class freight."

THE Patterson Grove Camp meeting, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, has been fixed to commence on August 23d. The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Trustees: John O'Neil, Sr., Pine run; M. Borland, Monongahela City; Wm. Jones, Belle Vernon; J. W. O'Neil, Elizabeth; Calvin Peterson, Peter creek; James O'Neil, McKeesport; John Adams, Charles Wood, Wm. M. McCombs, Pittsburgh, South Side; C. C. Fawcett, Braddockfield; Martin Briggs, Chartiers; Joseph Cooper, Fayette City; Alfred Swear, Brownsville; Isaac Jones, Monongahela City; W. K. Hobson, West Elizabeth, and J. W. Morgan, California, Pa. The ground will be laid off on Friday (to-morrow), and on Tuesday, August 1st, all persons desiring to erect tents will meet the committee on the grounds.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Republican Committees in Session—The Work Being Pushed Forward.

The work of the political campaign is being vigorously pushed by the sub-committees of the County Republican Executive Committee. There is a notable active interest taken by a large majority of members, and within the next thirty days everything will be in readiness so far as committee work is concerned. Yesterday afternoon three committees assembled at headquarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE.

The second meeting of this committee was held at 2 P. M., with Charles Jeremy in the chair, and John N. Neeb as Secretary.

Mr. D. McGunnegle, from a sub-committee, reported progress in the arrangements for effecting naturalization of voters.

The Judges of the County Courts will hold Court for the purpose, every Saturday from 10 A. M.

The committee decided to meet every Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, when Republicans who desire naturalization to be effected will report.

REGISTRATION.

The Committee on Registration held its first meeting, with W. J. Diehl in the chair, and Theodore Myler as Secretary.

The work of the committee was discussed at length, and steps taken to have the work of registration proceed speedily.

It was decided to meet regularly on the first Wednesday of each month, at headquarters, at two P. M.

ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Organization also held their first meeting, with S. P. Fulton in the chair and W. D. West as Secretary.

After consultation as to the work on hand, on motion, a committee consisting of the chairman Joseph A. Butler, Charles S. Fetterman and W. D. West was appointed to see to the work of assessors.

It was ordered that a circular be issued urging organization in every district.

The committee adjourned to meet August 2d, at two P. M. at headquarters.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the Convertible Life Policy of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by J. Palmer O'Neil, Manager, 66 Fifth avenue. TUTH

Our Home Exposition.

Perhaps not one in a thousand of the merchants, manufacturers, artizans and inventors of Allegheny county have made any display at the Centennial; and this being the fact, it is not surprising that they should all so cordially unite in having a Centennial exposition of their own. Another reason may be assigned for the general alacrity with which all are now joining in the movement to make the show a grand success. Last year there were some lingering doubts in the minds of many that the experiment would prove a failure, and they did not want to be laughed at—but the laugh, if indulged in at all, was at the expense of those who, through timidity, declined to exhibit. The success of last year has removed all fears of failure such as periodically attended our old fashioned county and State fairs. The experience of other cities has demonstrated that there are uniformly successful exhibitions, increasing in interest each year, and resulting alike beneficially to the exhibitors and the community at large. There are no better native facilities—no greater variety of those articles which go to make up an attractive exhibition—to be found anywhere in the country than in and around the Smoky City. It is our interest to make this fact known to "all the world and the rest of mankind," and the way to do it most effectually is by a grand display of our principal industrial and art products under one roof and invite every body to come and enjoy the show.

The Exposition of last year was a former issue, will certainly surpass not only that of last year, but any of its character that has ever been held in this country. The managers are sparing neither time or money in their preparations for the opening, which takes place on the 16th of next month, and we are gratified to learn that they are having not only the co-operation of our merchants and manufacturers, as stated above, but that the application for space by exhibitors from a distance are numerous, so that all the available room in the vast building will be called into requisition. In order to meet this demand the management have decided to build an addition to the main building which will be known as "Memorial Hall," the display in which promises to exceed anything ever exhibited here. The Art Gallery will also be an attractive feature this year, more so than last, arrangements having already been effected by which some of the finest works of art in painting, sculpture, etc., will be on exhibition.

The work of repairing and renovating the building is progressing rapidly, and all will be completed by the time fixed for the opening.

Stocks at Auction.

The following stocks will be sold at Thomas F. Stewart's Real Estate and Stock Sales Rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, Friday evening, 28th inst., at eight o'clock:

10 shares Mechanics' National Bank.
25 shares Fourth National Bank.
9 shares Citizens' National Bank.
10 shares West End Savings Bank.
175 shares Columbia Oil Company.
15 shares Monongahela Slack water.
25 shares Allegheny National Bank.
5 shares Germania Savings Bank, $1,000 each.
5 shares old stock and 25 shares new stock of the Allegheny Savings Bank.
40 shares Armenia Insurance Company.
31 shares Manchester Savings Bank.
37 shares Enterprise Savings Bank.
20 shares Enterprise Insurance Company.
40 shares Pennsylvania Insurance Company.

THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Trustees' Auction Sale.

Capitalists will do well to bear in mind that the Sable Iron and Nail Works, and also the homestead of Mr. C. Zug will be offered at public sale this day, at two P. M. This sale is to be peremptory to the highest bidder for cash, and is divested of all liens excepting a ground rent of $75 per annum on one of the tenement lots.

The sale will take place at the office of the Sable Iron and Nail Works, corner of Thirteenth and Etna streets.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Allan line steamer Caspian, at Baltimore; Bremen line steamer Oder, at Southampton; Anchor line steamer California, at New York; National line steamer Greece, at New York; State line steamer State of Nevada, at New York.

For the Special Benefit

of anxious inquirers we state again that the office of Kornblum, the optician, is in R. S. Davis & Co.'s book store, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Pittsburgh Second Exposition.

The alacrity with which our citizens, in all the various departments of trade, are preparing to exhibit at the approaching exposition of our Industrial Institute, is one of the most hopeful and encouraging omens. There can be no possibility of failure when all join so heartily to make the show, in every detail, better than it was last year. Merchants and manufacturers of all classes appear to have learned from experience the advantages of such an institution, are determined to profit by that experience, and will consequently put forth every possible effort to secure success. The display of home productions will, as previously stated, be far more general, better in quality, and greater in variety than that of last year, and the applications for space from persons in other cities are much more numerous than they were last year, so that it would seem that while our people think it a good thing to have strangers come among us to see our big show, strangers think it a good place to come to if they have any meritorious article for sale. As an evidence that strangers are correct in taking this view of the matter, we can cite a case in point: A gentleman, during the last Exposition, sold a valuable patent in this city for $65,000, which was afterwards sold at New York, St. Louis and Cincinnati and failed to make a sale. Pittsburgh is unquestionably the place for inventors of meritorious articles to bring their inventions, and as most of them know this, they will take advantage of the Exposition, which opens on the 16th of next month, to place their wares before our people. Applications for space are coming in rapidly, and the management are working with a determination to make the Exposition equal, if not superior, to anything of its character ever held in this county. And to this end extensive improvements are being made to the buildings, in the shape of additions, so as to increase the space for exhibitors. Particular attention is being given to the Art Gallery this season, and it promises to be one of the largest collections and finest displays of the kind ever made in this city.

This is the Day

of the great auction sale at Dallas Station, P. R. R. Take 10:20 train for Dallas.

Removal of J. R. Reed & Co.

Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co., Jewelers, have removed from No. 68 Fifth avenue, to the store formerly occupied by John Stevenson, No. 93 Market street.

Grand Auction Sale

To-day, of seven fine properties on the line of Pennsylvania Railroad, three at D